

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL
EDITION

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 116 C

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

* * PRICE ONE CENT. IN CHICAGO. ELSEWHERE
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OTHER NEUTRALS MAY BACK U. S. WILSON HOPES FOR PEACE; NOTE IN BERLIN TODAY

TREATY OF 1878 HOLDS ORIGIN OF GREAT WAR

Bosnia-Herzegovina Al-
lignment Basis of Serb
Hatred for Hapsburgs.

STAGE SET FOR KAISER.

BY ROBERT R. MCCORMICK.

(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)

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BUDAPEST, April 15.—The origin of the present great war is found in the treaty of Berlin executed on July 13, 1878.

Russia had come to the rescue of the reeling Christians in 1877, and after a bloody and costly war had practically driven the Turks from Europe, when the other European nations interfered, re-voled Macedonia to Turkish misrule, and gave the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria to "occupy" and administer in the interest of the peace of Europe.

Shortly afterward Bulgaria followed Rumania's example in selecting a German prince for her king. The king of Greece married a sister of the present Kaiser.

Thus the eyes of both Austrian and German emperors were turned to the east. This, also, began the Serbian hatred of the Hapsburg family which culminated in the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand last June.

Balkan States Grow Stronger.

In the years that followed 1878 the Balkan nations increased in strength, in national feeling, and in ambition to expand. They wanted all the land under the austerality of the Turks, and they coveted part of what belonged to their neighbors.

Of all the Balkan countries, Serbia was the least fortunately placed, as it had no access to the sea. A pastoral country, Serbia had little to export except pork and sheep skins.

Serbia's Balkan neighbors raised the same commodities, so it was Austria who controlled her highroad to the sea that the market for these products.

Since economic reasons, united with racial ties and national ambitions, demanded the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia.

Object of Serbia.

When in 1908 Austria took advantage of the revolution in Turkey Germany backed her up in the violation of the treaty of Berlin.

The great powers were unwilling to let Serbia and Austria to submit.

When in 1912 the Serbians entered the "little triple alliance" it was chiefly to obtain access to the sea through the annexation of Albania.

The peoples of the Austro-Hungarian empire sympathized with a war against the Turks, but the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was bitterly opposed to a move which threatened the extension of the empire that he expected to inherit. He refused to allow Red Cross supplies to be given to Serbia.

When the allies had won the war Austria refused to let Serbia take any part of Albania, or to have access to the Mediterranean.

The Serbians now came to look upon the (Continued on page 5, column 2.)

WHILE THE WORLD WAITS.

(Copyright, 1915, By John T. McCutcheon.)



THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity—Partly cloudy, with occasional showers Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature, with fresh southeast and south winds.

For Illinois—Fair to south and unsettled in north portion, with probably showers Saturday and Sunday, somewhat warmer Saturday in north and central portions, moderate northeast to east winds.

Source, 4:30; sunset, 7:05. Moonset, 9:30 p. m.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)

Maximum, 5 p. m., 58.

Minimum, 2 a. m., 47.

8 a. m., 47; 10 a. m., 48; 12 m., 49; 2 p. m., 50; 4 p. m., 51; 6 p. m., 52; 8 p. m., 53; 10 p. m., 54; 12 a. m., 55; 2 a. m., 56; 4 a. m., 57; 6 a. m., 58; 8 a. m., 59; 10 a. m., 60; 12 m., 61; 2 p. m., 62; 4 p. m., 63; 6 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., 65; 10 p. m., 66; 12 a. m., 67; 2 a. m., 68; 4 a. m., 69; 6 a. m., 70; 8 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., 72; 12 m., 73; 2 p. m., 74; 4 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 76; 8 p. m., 77; 10 p. m., 78; 12 a. m., 79; 2 a. m., 80; 4 a. m., 81; 6 a. m., 82; 8 a. m., 83; 10 a. m., 84; 12 m., 85; 2 p. m., 86; 4 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 88; 8 p. m., 89; 10 p. m., 90; 12 a. m., 91; 2 a. m., 92; 4 a. m., 93; 6 a. m., 94; 8 a. m., 95; 10 a. m., 96; 12 m., 97; 2 p. m., 98; 4 p. m., 99; 6 p. m., 100; 8 p. m., 101; 10 p. m., 102; 12 a. m., 103; 2 a. m., 104; 4 a. m., 105; 6 a. m., 106; 8 a. m., 107; 10 a. m., 108; 12 m., 109; 2 p. m., 110; 4 p. m., 111; 6 p. m., 112; 8 p. m., 113; 10 p. m., 114; 12 a. m., 115; 2 a. m., 116; 4 a. m., 117; 6 a. m., 118; 8 a. m., 119; 10 a. m., 120; 12 m., 121; 2 p. m., 122; 4 p. m., 123; 6 p. m., 124; 8 p. m., 125; 10 p. m., 126; 12 a. m., 127; 2 a. m., 128; 4 a. m., 129; 6 a. m., 130; 8 a. m., 131; 10 a. m., 132; 12 m., 133; 2 p. m., 134; 4 p. m., 135; 6 p. m., 136; 8 p. m., 137; 10 p. m., 138; 12 a. m., 139; 2 a. m., 140; 4 a. m., 141; 6 a. m., 142; 8 a. m., 143; 10 a. m., 144; 12 m., 145; 2 p. m., 146; 4 p. m., 147; 6 p. m., 148; 8 p. m., 149; 10 p. m., 150; 12 a. m., 151; 2 a. m., 152; 4 a. m., 153; 6 a. m., 154; 8 a. m., 155; 10 a. m., 156; 12 m., 157; 2 p. m., 158; 4 p. m., 159; 6 p. m., 160; 8 p. m., 161; 10 p. m., 162; 12 a. m., 163; 2 a. m., 164; 4 a. m., 165; 6 a. m., 166; 8 a. m., 167; 10 a. m., 168; 12 m., 169; 2 p. m., 170; 4 p. m., 171; 6 p. m., 172; 8 p. m., 173; 10 p. m., 174; 12 a. m., 175; 2 a. m., 176; 4 a. m., 177; 6 a. m., 178; 8 a. m., 179; 10 a. m., 180; 12 m., 181; 2 p. m., 182; 4 p. m., 183; 6 p. m., 184; 8 p. m., 185; 10 p. m., 186; 12 a. m., 187; 2 a. m., 188; 4 a. m., 189; 6 a. m., 190; 8 a. m., 191; 10 a. m., 192; 12 m., 193; 2 p. m., 194; 4 p. m., 195; 6 p. m., 196; 8 p. m., 197; 10 p. m., 198; 12 a. m., 199; 2 a. m., 200; 4 a. m., 201; 6 a. m., 202; 8 a. m., 203; 10 a. m., 204; 12 m., 205; 2 p. m., 206; 4 p. m., 207; 6 p. m., 208; 8 p. m., 209; 10 p. m., 210; 12 a. m., 211; 2 a. m., 212; 4 a. m., 213; 6 a. m., 214; 8 a. m., 215; 10 a. m., 216; 12 m., 217; 2 p. m., 218; 4 p. m., 219; 6 p. m., 220; 8 p. m., 221; 10 p. m., 222; 12 a. m., 223; 2 a. m., 224; 4 a. m., 225; 6 a. m., 226; 8 a. m., 227; 10 a. m., 228; 12 m., 229; 2 p. m., 230; 4 p. m., 231; 6 p. m., 232; 8 p. m., 233; 10 p. m., 234; 12 a. m., 235; 2 a. m., 236; 4 a. m., 237; 6 a. m., 238; 8 a. m., 239; 10 a. m., 240; 12 m., 241; 2 p. m., 242; 4 p. m., 243; 6 p. m., 244; 8 p. m., 245; 10 p. m., 246; 12 a. m., 247; 2 a. m., 248; 4 a. m., 249; 6 a. m., 250; 8 a. m., 251; 10 a. m., 252; 12 m., 253; 2 p. m., 254; 4 p. m., 255; 6 p. m., 256; 8 p. m., 257; 10 p. m., 258; 12 a. m., 259; 2 a. m., 260; 4 a. m., 261; 6 a. m., 262; 8 a. m., 263; 10 a. m., 264; 12 m., 265; 2 p. m., 266; 4 p. m., 267; 6 p. m., 268; 8 p. m., 269; 10 p. m., 270; 12 a. m., 271; 2 a. m., 272; 4 a. m., 273; 6 a. m., 274; 8 a. m., 275; 10 a. m., 276; 12 m., 277; 2 p. m., 278; 4 p. m., 279; 6 p. m., 280; 8 p. m., 281; 10 p. m., 282; 12 a. m., 283; 2 a. m., 284; 4 a. m., 285; 6 a. m., 286; 8 a. m., 287; 10 a. m., 288; 12 m., 289; 2 p. m., 290; 4 p. m., 291; 6 p. m., 292; 8 p. m., 293; 10 p. m., 294; 12 a. m., 295; 2 a. m., 296; 4 a. m., 297; 6 a. m., 298; 8 a. m., 299; 10 a. m., 300; 12 m., 301; 2 p. m., 302; 4 p. m., 303; 6 p. m., 304; 8 p. m., 305; 10 p. m., 306; 12 a. m., 307; 2 a. m., 308; 4 a. m., 309; 6 a. m., 310; 8 a. m., 311; 10 a. m., 312; 12 m., 313; 2 p. m., 314; 4 p. m., 315; 6 p. m., 316; 8 p. m., 317; 10 p. m., 318; 12 a. m., 319; 2 a. m., 320; 4 a. m., 321; 6 a. m., 322; 8 a. m., 323; 10 a. m., 324; 12 m., 325; 2 p. m., 326; 4 p. m., 327; 6 p. m., 328; 8 p. m., 329; 10 p. m., 330; 12 a. m., 331; 2 a. m., 332; 4 a. m., 333; 6 a. m., 334; 8 a. m., 335; 10 a. m., 336; 12 m., 337; 2 p. m., 338; 4 p. m., 339; 6 p. m., 340; 8 p. m., 341; 10 p. m., 342; 12 a. m., 343; 2 a. m., 344; 4 a. m., 345; 6 a. m., 346; 8 a. m., 347; 10 a. m., 348; 12 m., 349; 2 p. m., 350; 4 p. m., 351; 6 p. m., 352; 8 p. m., 353; 10 p. m., 354; 12 a. m., 355; 2 a. m., 356; 4 a. m., 357; 6 a. m., 358; 8 a. m., 359; 10 a. m., 360; 12 m., 361; 2 p. m., 362; 4 p. m., 363; 6 p. m., 364; 8 p. m., 365; 10 p. m., 366; 12 a. m., 367; 2 a. m., 368; 4 a. m., 369; 6 a. m., 370; 8 a. m., 371; 10 a. m., 372; 12 m., 373; 2 p. m., 374; 4 p. m., 375; 6 p. m., 376; 8 p. m., 377; 10 p. m., 378; 12 a. m., 379; 2 a. m., 380; 4 a. m., 381; 6 a. m., 382; 8 a. m., 383; 10 a. m., 384; 12 m., 385; 2 p. m., 386; 4 p. m., 387; 6 p. m., 388; 8 p. m., 389; 10 p. m., 390; 12 a. m., 391; 2 a. m., 392; 4 a. m., 393; 6 a. m., 394; 8 a. m., 395; 10 a. m., 396; 12 m., 397; 2 p. m., 398; 4 p. m., 399; 6 p. m., 400; 8 p. m., 401; 10 p. m., 402; 12 a. m., 403; 2 a. m., 404; 4 a. m., 405; 6 a. m., 406; 8 a. m., 407; 10 a. m., 408; 12 m., 409; 2 p. m., 410; 4 p. m., 411; 6 p. m., 412; 8 p. m., 413; 10 p. m., 414; 12 a. m., 415; 2 a. m., 416; 4 a. m., 417; 6 a. m., 418; 8 a. m., 419; 10 a. m., 420; 12 m., 421; 2 p. m., 422; 4 p. m., 423; 6 p. m., 424; 8 p. m., 425; 10 p. m., 426; 12 a. m., 427; 2 a. m., 428; 4 a. m., 429; 6 a. m., 430; 8 a. m., 431; 10 a. m., 432; 12 m., 433; 2 p. m., 434; 4 p. m., 435; 6 p. m., 436; 8 p. m., 437; 10 p. m., 438; 12 a. m., 439; 2 a. m., 440; 4 a. m., 441; 6 a. m., 442; 8 a. m., 443; 10 a. m., 444; 12 m., 445; 2 p. m., 446; 4 p. m., 447; 6 p. m., 448; 8 p. m., 449; 10 p. m., 450; 12 a. m., 451; 2 a. m., 452; 4 a. m., 453; 6 a. m., 454; 8 a. m., 455; 10 a. m., 456; 12 m., 457; 2 p. m., 458; 4 p. m., 459; 6 p. m., 460; 8 p. m., 461; 10 p. m., 462; 12 a. m., 463; 2 a. m., 464; 4 a. m., 465; 6 a. m., 466; 8 a. m., 467; 10 a. m., 468; 12 m., 469; 2 p. m., 470; 4 p. m., 471; 6 p. m., 472; 8 p. m., 473; 10 p. m., 474; 12 a. m., 475; 2 a. m., 476; 4 a. m., 477; 6 a. m., 478; 8 a. m., 479; 10 a. m., 480; 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12 m., 625; 2 p. m., 626; 4 p. m., 627; 6 p. m., 628; 8 p. m., 629; 10 p. m., 630; 12 a. m., 631; 2 a. m., 632; 4 a. m., 633; 6 a. m., 634; 8 a. m., 635; 10 a. m., 636; 12 m., 637; 2 p. m., 638; 4 p. m., 639; 6 p. m., 640; 8 p. m., 641; 10 p. m., 642; 12 a. m., 643; 2 a. m., 644; 4 a. m., 645; 6 a. m., 646; 8 a. m., 647; 10 a. m., 648; 12 m., 649; 2 p. m., 650; 4 p. m., 651; 6 p. m., 652; 8 p. m., 653; 10 p. m., 654; 12 a. m., 655; 2 a. m., 656; 4 a. m., 657; 6 a. m., 658; 8 a. m., 659; 10 a. m., 660; 12 m., 661; 2 p. m., 662; 4 p. m., 663; 6 p. m., 664; 8 p. m., 665; 10 p. m., 666; 12 a. m., 667; 2 a. m., 668; 4 a. m., 669; 6 a. m., 670; 8 a. m., 671; 10 a. m., 672; 12 m., 673; 2 p. m., 674; 4 p. m., 675; 6 p. m., 676; 8 p. m., 677; 10 p. m., 678; 12 a. m., 679; 2 a. m., 680; 4 a. m., 681; 6 a. m., 682; 8 a. m., 683; 10 a. m., 684; 12 m., 685; 2 p. m., 686; 4 p. m., 687; 6 p. m., 688; 8 p. m., 689; 10 p. m., 690; 12 a. m., 691; 2 a. m., 692; 4 a. m., 693; 6 a. m., 694; 8 a. m., 695; 10 a. m., 696; 12 m., 697; 2 p. m., 698; 4 p. m., 699; 6 p. m., 700; 8 p. m., 701; 10 p. m., 702; 12 a. m., 703; 2 a. m., 704; 4 a. m., 705; 6 a. m., 706; 8 a. m., 707; 10 a. m., 708; 12 m., 709; 2 p. m., 710; 4 p. m., 711; 6 p. m., 712; 8 p. m., 713; 10 p. m., 714; 12 a. m., 715; 2 a. m., 716; 4 a. m., 717; 6 a. m., 718; 8 a. m., 719; 10 a. m., 720; 12 m., 721; 2 p. m., 722; 4 p. m., 723; 6 p. m., 724; 8 p. m., 725; 10 p. m., 726; 12 a. m., 727; 2 a. m., 728; 4 a. m., 729; 6 a. m., 730; 8 a. m., 731; 10 a. m., 732; 12 m., 733; 2 p. m., 734; 4 p. m., 735; 6 p. m., 736; 8 p. m., 737; 10 p. m., 738; 12 a. m., 739; 2 a. m., 740; 4 a. m., 741; 6 a. m., 742; 8 a. m., 743; 10 a. m., 744; 12 m., 745; 2 p. m., 746; 4 p. m., 747; 6 p. m., 748; 8 p. m., 749; 10 p. m., 750; 12 a. m., 751; 2 a. m., 752; 4 a. m., 753; 6 a. m., 754; 8 a. m., 755; 10 a. m., 756; 12 m., 757; 2 p. m., 758; 4 p. m., 759; 6 p. m., 760; 8 p. m., 761; 10 p. m., 762; 12 a. m., 763; 2 a. m., 764; 4 a. m., 765; 6 a. m., 766; 8 a. m., 767; 10 a. m., 768; 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12 m., 841; 2 p. m., 842; 4 p. m., 843; 6 p. m., 844; 8 p. m., 845; 10 p. m., 846; 12 a. m., 847; 2 a. m., 848; 4 a. m., 849; 6 a. m., 850; 8 a. m., 851; 10 a. m., 852; 12 m., 853; 2 p. m., 854; 4 p. m., 855; 6 p. m., 856; 8 p. m., 857; 10 p. m., 858; 12 a. m., 859; 2 a. m., 860; 4 a. m., 861; 6 a. m., 862; 8 a. m., 863; 10 a. m., 864; 12 m., 865; 2 p. m., 866; 4 p. m., 867; 6 p. m., 868; 8 p. m., 869; 10 p. m., 870; 12 a. m., 871; 2 a. m., 872; 4 a. m., 873; 6 a. m., 874; 8 a. m., 875; 10 a. m., 876; 12 m., 877; 2 p. m., 878; 4 p. m., 879; 6 p. m., 880; 8 p. m., 881; 10 p. m., 882; 12 a. m., 883; 2 a. m., 884; 4 a. m., 885; 6 a. m., 886; 8 a. m., 887; 10 a. m., 888; 12 m., 889; 2 p. m., 890; 4 p. m., 891; 6 p. m., 892; 8 p. m., 893; 10 p. m., 894; 12 a. m., 895; 2 a. m., 896; 4 a. m., 897; 6 a. m., 898; 8 a. m., 899; 10 a. m., 900; 12 m., 901; 2 p. m., 902; 4 p. m., 903; 6 p. m., 904; 8 p. m., 905; 10 p. m., 906; 12 a. m., 907; 2 a. m., 908; 4 a. m., 909; 6 a. m., 910; 8 a. m., 911; 10 a. m., 912; 12 m., 913; 2 p. m., 914; 4 p. m., 915; 6 p. m., 916; 8 p. m., 917; 10 p. m., 918; 12 a. m., 919; 2 a. m., 920; 4 a. m., 921; 6 a. m., 922; 8 a. m.,

fails to give assurances so explicit as to relieve the United States of anxiety for the safety of its citizens in the war zone, the administration will be expected to back up its position by more forceful measures.

It is known that the cabinet discussions have disclosed the firm resolution of the president, and nearly all of his advisers not to shrink from stern action if Berlin should refuse to give the assurances demanded.

MAY SEVER RELATIONS.
The note was sent with the understanding on the part of the president that his cabinet that if Germany refuses to make amends for the killing of Americans and to promise better conduct in the future Washington will sever diplomatic relations with Berlin by recalling Ambassador Gerard and handing passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German envoy here.

Such action would be taken on the ground that the United States does not care to have any further relations or associations with a government which refuses to respect neutral rights conferred by international law and thereby persists in a policy endangering the lives of Americans.

Such a step would not mean war unless Germany chose to declare it or commit further outrages upon Americans requiring an appeal to arms by the United States.

COMMEND WILSON'S STAND.
Publication of the note this morning brought forth another flood of messages commending the stand of the president and advocating uncompromising insistence upon the demands. The White House noted with gratification the large number of telegrams from German-Americans urging a strong policy of backing up the American attitude.

Among the messages of approval was one from Seth Low, Republican, and another from Henry Watterson, Democrat. "Nothing could have been simpler or finer," Mr. Watterson wired.

Only one message of disapproval was received and that was from a woman, who said she feared the step taken by the administration would result in war.

No word was received from Ambassador Gerard today regarding the president's note, but it is expected it will be in the hands of the German minister of foreign affairs tomorrow.

The administration thinks a reply may be forthcoming within forty-eight hours, and certainly within a week.

Other Neutrals to Follow U. S.
According to semi-official information obtained here today the administration has been given reason to believe that in the event of a severance of diplomatic relations with Berlin at least five other neutral nations which have suffered from the depredations of German submarines would follow suit.

Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Spain are the principal neutrals in this category. In all these countries there is great indignation over the destruction of their merchant vessels by the German naval forces. Subjects of some of these nations were also among the Lusitania victims.

Since the Lusitania tragedy the diplomats representing some of these neutrals here have had almost daily conferences with the state department. There is reason to believe that Germany took alarm at the significant moves indicating a possible pooling of grievances against Berlin and lost time in putting out a circular note to neutral powers disclaiming any intention of destroying neutral merchantmen and offering to pay reparations for any accidental losses.

Spoke for Civilized World.
The next most significant phase in this matter is the fact that President Wilson in his note laid the foundation for identical action by all neutrals in the event that Germany refuses to listen to reason. The president not only rebuked Germany but he branded as intolerable the whole scheme of submarine attacks upon merchant vessels. He made himself in this respect the spokesman of the civilized world in a grand humanitarian appeal.

If Germany meets the American demands other neutrals will share the victory of the United States. If Germany is obstinate and Washington breaks off diplomatic relations with Berlin such other neutrals as respect the responsibility of the United States in their behalf may decide to follow the American example.

Like Tone of Note.
Little criticism of the president's note is heard here in responsible quarters. The presentation of the American case is generally regarded as admirable, and by those who would avoid war if protection of Americans can be achieved without the manner in which Germany is called to account for its misdeeds is thoroughly approved.

The most pertinent criticism of the administration, possibly, is that a note of precisely this character ought to have been addressed to Berlin immediately following the sinking of the Palapa, which caused the death of Leon C. Wheeler, an American.

The American public, however, was sympathetic, and the administration allowed the inquiry into the facts to drag along. A fact which is regarded as deeply significant of the attitude which Berlin may be expected to assume, is that Germany apparently has abandoned its submarine campaign since the sinking of the Lusitania. No attacks on merchant vessels have been reported since Sunday. It is believed here that Germany has been halted in its course by the indignation of the American people.

It therefore is regarded as not unlikely that Germany will be disposed to call off the submarine warfare on merchant vessels in compliance with the American demands. If it can find a way out of the predicament with honor to itself.

From German sources here comes the information that Berlin is likely to promise not to harm Americans, while refusing to abandon entirely its submarine campaign.

Hope for Results Today.
Officials here hope that tomorrow will bring some indication of what this government may expect as Germany's response.

The most important will be attached to such comment as may appear in the German press because of the peculiar relations understood to exist between the German government and the German newspapers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.
Arrived: Port: From: ...
Left: Port: To: ...

Editorial Comment of Nation's Newspapers Lauds President's Protest on German Sea Warfare

PRAISE for and approbation of President Wilson's note to Germany was voiced in newspaper comment throughout the nation yesterday.

That the chief executive will have the unanimous support of the nation in whatever course he is forced to pursue was evidenced in the editorials from coast to coast.

The hope was expressed that the German reply would be as friendly as the protest and that both nations would do everything in their power to avoid a clash. Beginning with California, the editorial comment follows:

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.—Unmistakably firm, the note is friendly in tone. It commends itself to the common sense of people unaffected by inflammatory baiting.

LOS ANGELES TIMES.—America will insist to the last that there be no more murderous attacks on merchantmen carrying noncombatants, women, and children.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON STAR.—The president's note meets and thoroughly satisfies the national expectation, both in its substance and in its form. His appeal is to the humane and enlightened Germany of the past, as against the war mad Germany of the present.

WASHINGTON POST.—The note leaves abundant opportunity for the German government to restore good feeling between the two countries.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—The president's attitude in promptly demanding complete reparation, is the attitude of conservative sentiment the country over.

ATLANTA JOURNAL.—It (the note) is more than a protest against German wrongs. It is an assertion of American rights. It is the voice of law and humanity lifted in solemn warning against lawlessness and savagery. It is the voice of the American people proclaiming in terms unmistakable their conscience and their will.

SPRINGFIELD STATE JOURNAL.—It is the dignified protest of a nation, neither vindictive nor resentful.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR.—In many fashions the president's note does not shrink from the logical consequence, but accepts the full significance of its attitude.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—The note is perfectly polite, temperate, and yet strong almost to the point of sternness. There is no one who does not hope for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

IOWA.

DES MOINES CAPITAL.—What is to be the result? We pray that it does not mean war. We trust Germany will disclaim the unfortunate incidents and announce obedience to the rights of neutrals.

DES MOINES EVENING TRIBUNE.—In a calm, dispassionate, friendly appeal, the president calls upon Germany to disavow responsibility for the loss of American lives.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL.—The note meets the requirements and is such as the United States should address to Berlin.

LOUISVILLE POST.—The people know they have a leader. There are no neutrals in America now. We are all earnest supporters of the president.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE.

man government and the German newspapers.

During the war the German press has been found expressing few opinions except those certain to be agreeable to the government, and therefore such discussion of a note takes place in Germany during the next few days will furnish a reflex of the probable attitude of the government itself.

One cause of possible misrepresentation of the attitude of Germany in this country in advance of the receipt of the German reply was eliminated today by Count von Bernstorff, who carried to Secretary Bryan in person a note from himself advising that the reports published during the last two days purporting to give the views of the German government were unauthorized and unauthentic.

Germany Would Avoid War.
Nevertheless, the channels to Germany thought have not been completely cut off here as to remove all substantial basis for discussion of the probable attitude of Germany toward the problem presented to it by the president's note.

That official Germany does not want war with the United States. How far the German government will be disposed to go, how great are the sacrifices it may be willing to make to avert a rupture between the two governments cannot be stated, but it is certain that whatever the form of the response to the president's note, its purpose will be toward that end.

"We have enough war now," was the way it was expressed in one German quarter here this week. "Germany is doing very well as it is."

That little close to the mark; Germany is not looking for any more war. Little as it fears any offensive war operations by the United States, German officials do appreciate fully the tremendous assistance the United States might give its enemies, and it realizes also the effect participation by the United States might have on the rest of the neutral world.

Though there is a complete lack of bluster, there is no lack of resolute insistence upon the rights of our citizens. This country should keep cool, leaving the president to speak and act in his behalf.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE SUN.—There is all the red blood in the message that a red blooded nation can ask. It is the voice of a statesman determined not to tolerate further wrong.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—It has evaded nothing, it has mitigated nothing, and it shows an spirit of trucking. Germany must now either concede or stand outwitted before the world.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON GLOBE.—The American note clearly shows that Germany must relent or take whatever consequences we may decide to adopt.

BOSTON POST.—The note is the voice of the American people at its finest and best. It is a powerful appeal to German humanity.

BOSTON HERALD.—We hope most fervently that in a spirit of reasonableness Germany will coincide with the enlightened position set forth with clarity and power by the president.

BOSTON JOURNAL.—We cannot believe that a nation (Germany) which is bound by so many ties of friendship to this nation is so far possessed by war madness that it will fail to heed the message.

BOSTON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.—This note reflects the feeling of the country. For the moment there is little more to be said.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The president's position is the country's position. It is not extreme, yet it covers the ground.

SPRINGFIELD UNION.—Nobody, not even the most puerile German sympathizer, can assert that this note is intemperate.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT NEWS.—There is absolutely nothing in President Wilson's note to Germany which can be construed as offensive. It is unmistakable, candid, but being based upon law, precedent, and the facts, the German government cannot consistently take offense without betraying eagerness to quarrel with this nation.

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS.—The president wisely opens the way for negotiations for settlement and reparation provided Germany enters upon them in a friendly feeling and with evident desire to avoid the supreme arbitrament.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS STAR.—Outwardly the note is almost too calm, but upon examination is seen a mark for a grave and final proposition to the Imperial German government.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.—The American note is a masterpiece of diplomacy. The universal American sentiment will be that America has done its duty.

DULUTH HERALD.—Behind these firm though courteous demands stand the American people to a man. This nation cannot afford to let any nation in the world think for a moment its interests can be lightly regarded with impunity.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH.—The tone of the note is firm but friendly, while insisting upon our rights and the observance of international law it appeals to reason and the German standard and sense of right. The issue of right or wrong is clearly and squarely put to the German government.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.—There is not in the note any slightest hint that this government will stop short of the fullest reparation for the guarantee of the recognition of the full rights of American citizens.

KANSAS CITY STAR.—The president has nobly met the demands of this critical situation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TIMES.—It is the great diplomatic achievement of the note that it puts upon Germany the choice not only of what its reply shall be but of what is to follow.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—He (the president) has drawn an indictment against the German nation which will live for all ages to come, if the Kaiser's government fails now to meet the demands of the president of the United States promptly and completely.

Wrong, we have offered Germany a peaceful solution in the present crisis, but—and the president's

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN NOT MRS WILLIAM MOUNSEY.

After Two Lives Are Lost, Mrs. Lund Telegraphs That Trip on Lusitania Was All in Vain.

At the cost of the lives of two other members of the family Chicago relatives of Mrs. Fannie Mounsey have learned that the mysterious "Kate Fitzgerald," picked up in the streets of Liverpool, England, several months ago, is not Mrs. Mounsey.

Mrs. Mounsey was listed among the victims in the sinking of the Empress of Ireland, but her body never was recovered. After many months word came to her husband of a woman in Liverpool who feared the sea—a woman who did not know her name or whence she had come, but who was said to whisper occasionally the name "Fannie Mounsey."

William Mounsey, Chicago expressman, started for Liverpool on the Lusitania's last trip in the hope of identifying "Kate Fitzgerald" as his wife. With him went his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Lund, and her husband. Mounsey and Lund perished when the liner went down. Mrs. Lund cabled she would visit "Kate Fitzgerald," now being cared for at Armarkirk. Yesterday came another cable from Mrs. Lund.

"Have been to Armarkirk. Not mother." The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, Mrs. Catherine Williams, are expected to arrive in Chicago on May 25.

Drops Dead at Pool Table.
William Bergstrom of 1911 School street dropped dead yesterday while watching a game of pool in the saloon of Andrew Bergson, at 1025 Belmont avenue.

message sums it all up—we shall omit neither word nor act necessary to the performance of our sacred duty.

NEW YORK HERALD.—It (the note) might have been stronger; it might have been weaker; it will serve. Mr. Wilson has overcome the influence of those members of his cabinet who are for peace at any price.

NEW YORK WORLD.—It is calm; it is restrained. It is courteous, but with a cold, cutting courtesy that gives added emphasis to every word.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—Right-minded men of every party will approve its (the note's) tone and tenor.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—There has been no backdown. Let the people's response go out from every corner of the land. We are all Americans.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE TIMES.—Ninety per cent of the American people will stand behind the president in his efforts to carry out those real American declarations of true patriotism.

BUFFALO POST-INTELLIGENCER.—It is no jingo utterance, no "mere scrap of paper," but a cool, calm declaration—ultimatum. Next in importance is to keep our national and individual temper. Then if we are to be fair and neutral we must admit there are two sides to every question, no matter how momentous.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.—There is only one plain duty for all Americans, and that is so plain that to define it would be an insult to the patriotism and intelligence of any American fit to be called one.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.—There is no mistaking the firmness of the note. Even hair-trigger Americans must recognize its dignity and adequacy.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—The president's firmness and desire for friendship are certain of support from all Americans.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.—The president should be able to count upon the support of every loyal American. Mr. Wilson doesn't want war.

The note shows careful consideration of a very serious question. It is written in no spirit of hostility. The note deserves a place among America's great state papers.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE.—The strength of a just man armed in apparent in the protest sent by President Wilson.

CLEVELAND NEWS.—Our country's hope of peace now rests with Berlin. The note is all that Americans could desire in dignity, honesty, moderation, and determination.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, STATE JOURNAL.—How Germany will promise to protect the lives and property of our people in the future, or in what manner it will receive its refusal to renounce to us, it is in a grave alternative, and while it is not likely to result in war, it will bring about an enmity toward Germany that will be full of anxiety.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.—The administration has spoken, and spoken to the point. Will Germany listen to the voice of prudence before it is too late?

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—The president must be upheld. The note is written deliberately and coolly. There is not a word spoken in haste.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—The note is a masterpiece of diplomacy. The American people to a man. This nation cannot afford to let any nation in the world think for a moment its interests can be lightly regarded with impunity.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH.—That note has fully met the expectations of every true and patriotic American.

CINCINNATI FREE PRESS.—The part of the note referring to the Lusitania catastrophe had better been directed to London, as England, and not Germany, is responsible for the destruction of the Lusitania. It has not been proved that submarine warfare is not in keeping with international law.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE NEWS AND COURIER.—The president's firm course with Germany is the one course which offers any possibility of preserving peace.

TEXAS.

DALLAS TIMES-HERALD.—All Amer-

KIN OF GORKY IS WOUNDED.

PARIS, May 14.—Alexander Gorky, son of Maxim Gorky, the Russian writer, was wounded while serving with the French army, and as a result his right arm has been amputated in the American hospital at Neuilly.

BUSINESS LOTS for Discriminating Buyers IN ROGERS PARK On Devon Ave. East of Western Ave.

LOTS ON DEVON AVE. East of Clark Street Are Selling for \$125 a Foot and Higher

OUR LOTS ARE ONLY \$25 A FOOT AND UP \$75 Cash, \$15 Monthly Interest 4 1/2%

Remember that the Devon avenue car line has been built west to Clark street and will pass this property in the immediate future.

Devon Ave. Office near Robey is open on Saturday Afternoon & Sunday.

HENRY L. SCHOOLCRAFT, 606 S. MICHIGAN AV. Harrison 340

BE DELIBERATE, OSBORN COUNSEL IN WORLD CRISIS

"Must Keep National and Individual Temper," Warns Former Michigan Governor.

Deliberate and unprejudiced judgment in the present international crisis was urged by former Gov. Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, who arrived in Chicago yesterday to address the Sunday Evening club in Orchestra hall next Sunday.

"In the very first place," said Mr. Osborn, "we must stand behind the president no matter what he does and what events. Next in importance is to keep our national and individual temper. Then if we are to be fair and neutral we must admit there are two sides to every question, no matter how momentous."

All War Uncivilized.
"The ethics of peace cannot be applied to the madness of war. Nations may even make treaties in a tranquil atmosphere, only to forget them when a delirium of destruction seizes them. Who is to be the umpire? War is hell and repulsive. The American note shows the impossibility of using submarines and at the same time living up to presupposed and even agreed upon rules of civilized warfare. There is no such thing as civilized warfare and no such thing as international law."

"This is not criticism. I am for my country in all things. Our note practically bids Germany go up her submarine. But we invented them. All nations have them. We are today developing them more successfully than any other people."

Death Devices Yankee Inventions.
"The atrocities committed by flying machines have been as cruel and barbarous as the submarine actions, only it so happens that Germany alone has made the submarine effective. Seventy-five per cent of the death dealing devices used in this war were invented in the United States. And munitions of war are pouring from this country and some of us are fatter and richer hands. What would we feel and think were we in Germany's position?"

"Awful as is the Lusitania affair, it is not worse than much else that has occurred on both sides. Have our citizens the right to go about their business where and when they please on sea and land if the going of a few endangers the safety and welfare of the many? Could we not have kept our citizens off the Lusitania when we had reason to fear they would come to harm and in addition involve us as we are? If it had been the Vindicator would not the allies have sunk her if they could?"

"All of these things bid us keep out of the way. We should not be pro anything. The earth is big enough for all in peace, but far too small in time of war."

MRS. BELMONT WANTS WAR: READY TO LEAD COMPANY.

Declares Note to Germany Went Too Late and Was Projected Only After Rich Suffered.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont wants to lead a company of women to fight the Germans if President Wilson's note to Germany brings on the war, which she earnestly hopes will come.

Mrs. Belmont's criticism of the president's note is that it should have been sent months ago. The United States, she declared today, had been playing a cowardly part.

"I can't help thinking that that note to Germany wouldn't have been written even now, if nobody but some poor stevedores passengers had been lost. The fact that it took the death of a very wealthy citizen of the United States to bring a protest is a poor commentary on our government."

WILSON STARTS TO WATCH FLEET

President Leaves Capital for Review in New York Harbor.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—President Wilson left Washington at 10 o'clock tonight on board the naval yacht, Mayflower, for New York, where he will review the Atlantic fleet next week.

Cruising leisurely, the yacht will reach New York early Monday morning, returning, it will start for Washington Tuesday night and arrive here Thursday morning.

With the president on the trip are Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N.; Mrs. George Howe, the president's sister; Mrs. Anna C. Ostrander, his niece; Anna Ostrander, his small grandniece; and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin.

Senator Margaret Wilson, his eldest daughter, will meet him in New York.

SHIP SINKING MONSTROUS. ASSERTS CARDINAL FARLEY.

Prelate Brands Lusitania Disaster as Without Excuse—Praises Restraint of Americans.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 14.—[Special.]—"I can see no justification in the sinking of the Lusitania," said John Cardinal Farley here to preside at the obsequies of Bishop Charles Henry Cullen today. "The disaster was without excuse. I have refrained until now from expressing an opinion, but I have tried hard to find some excuse for the horror and have been unable to do so. The monstrousness of the crime is the greatest tragedy I have known in my life."

"I am neutral. The holy father has set an example of neutrality for the Catholic church. We will abide by that decision. I am thoroughly in accord with President Wilson's injunction to the people of the United States. The American people have regarded his injunction to be neutral with a fidelity that is remarkable. I do not believe people of any other nation in the world would have controlled themselves as our people have done under the stress of such circumstances."

LIFE LOSS ON LUSITANIA NOT KNOWN IN BUDAPEST.

Cable Dispatch Says City Was Informed by Germans That All on Board Were Saved.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—The following dispatch, received here today, indicates that the full extent of the Lusitania disaster is unknown in Budapest:

"BUDAPEST, May 14.—The news of the sinking of the Lusitania has reached Budapest, and the feeling in general is one of incredulity and surprise."

"A good impression was created by the fact that the liner was sunk off the Irish coast and that no passengers were killed. German advisers state that it was carefully arranged that the torpedoing of the liner should be carried near the coast so as to give the passengers a chance to escape. This was done, a Berlin telegram says, 'with the greatest skill, although cruisers and torpedo boats were surrounding the Lusitania.'"

ONE TIME GOEBEN DAMAGED. GERMAN CRUISER, NOW CALLED SELIM, ESCAPES RUSSIAN FLEET ONLY BY ITS SPEED.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—The Russian embassy today received from Petrograd a message saying that in the recent battle between the Black sea fleet and the Turkish cruiser Selim, flagship of the Turkish fleet and formerly the German cruiser Goeben, the Selim was hit several times and only by its superior speed managed to escape into the Bosphorus.

Of the 200 shells fired by the Selim at the Russian vessels, not a single one found its mark.

Belgian Grave for Mrs. Depage.
PARIS, May 14.—The body of Mrs. Depage, wife of the head of the Belgian Red Cross, who was lost on the Lusitania while returning from a tour of the United States, made in behalf of the Red Cross, will be buried in the remaining territory unoccupied by the Germans.

Remains Taken Into Queenstown.
Those of British Explorer and American Shipbuilder Identified.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—A handful of persons tonight by candlelight at the Currier pier endeavored to identify the eight bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster which were landed here after dark by a British torpedo boat and the tug Stormcock.

Several of the bodies were identified among them those of Commander J. Foster Staehle, the British explorer, and A. L. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding company.

The bodies of Alfred G. Vandenberg, Herbert Hubbard, and other well known Americans who perished when the steamer was torpedoed were not among the twenty-eight.

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U. S. PREPARED IF WAR COMES, LEWIS INSISTS

Senator Says People Would Rally to Flag and Bring Victory.

"The United States seeks no war with Germany nor with any nation, but if we are forced on us our enemies will face a united people, native and naturalized citizens, under the old flag for the common cause."

That was the declaration of Senator James Hamilton Lewis last night before delegates at the dinner of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War in the Congress hotel.

Senator Lewis gave a verbal spanking to outspoken delegates who earlier in the day had voiced strong doubts of this nation's preparedness for war and had even justified the sinking of the Lusitania.

"There is no doubt an organized spy system in this country is trying to find out our weak points," the senator said, "and it is unwise and unpatriotic to condemn ourselves as weaker than we are. We have a patriotic people in our native born and naturalized Americans. If they are called to the standard the citizen-soldiers of America, under the guidance of school officers, will bring forth the victory with honor and glory."

Navy in Best Shape.

Commander William A. Moffatt, United States navy, commander of the Great Lakes naval station, declared department orders bound him against talking freely, but he said the United States navy is in better shape now than it has been in the country's history.

"Within the next year it is possible new and violent history will be making for this country," said Col. Milton J. Foreman, "but if trouble comes this nation will stand with all internal squabbles suspended, and face our enemy with a single heart and a single impulse."

Old Laws Obsolete?

Maj. Gen. Moulton during the day voiced the opinion that the present international laws do not hold good with the introduction of the submarine.

"If Germany is prevented from sinking British ships carrying American passengers," he said, "it would pay Great Britain to offer attractive excursion rates to our people and use noncombatants as a shield for shiploads of shrapnel."

The same view is held by Capt. Fred J. Brockbill, past commander of the department of Connecticut.

TWENTY-EIGHT MORE BODIES OF LUSITANIA'S DEAD FOUND.

Remains Taken Into Queenstown—Those of British Explorer and American Shipbuilder Identified.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—A handful of persons tonight by candlelight at the Cunard pier endeavored to identify twenty-eight bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster which were landed here after dark by a British torpedo boat and the Star Tormentor.

Several of the bodies were identified, among them those of Commander J. Foster Stockhouse, the British explorer, and A. J. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding company.

The bodies of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, and other well known Americans who perished when the steamer was torpedoed were not among the twenty-eight.

Belgian Grave for Mme. Depage.

PARIS, May 14.—The body of Mme. Depage, wife of the head of the Belgian Red Cross, who was lost on the Lusitania while returning from a tour of the United States, in behalf of the Red Cross, will be buried in the remaining strip of Belgian territory unoccupied by the Germans.

Shayne Label It Is Correct.

Shayne Label in a Silk Shirt means it is the best quality that can be put into a shirt at the price—that it were made to our order and as carefully as if it were made to your measure.

We do not handle a silk shirt that can be made up to sell at less than \$5.00, as we believe that our clientele do not want merchandise of that quality.

Attention to the remarkable values in Shayne Label Silk Shirts—designs. Priced at \$5.00 The Shirt Imported, hand blocked in English foudal colors, a splendid value at \$1.00

GOVERNORS AND CONGRESSMEN PRAISE U. S. NOTE

With Few Exceptions All Support Demands; See People Ready to Fight for Them.

The president's note to Germany was widely commented upon yesterday by governors and members of congress. With a few exceptions, where criticism of the president's course is made, statesmen they gave out voiced approval of the note and declared Mr. Wilson right in his demands. Support was promised and the prediction was made that the country stands a unit ready to back the note by force of arms if necessary.

A special session of congress is seen as an outgrowth of the note and arbitration under convention of The Hague is another matter viewed as probable. The opinions on the note are appended below.

People Loyal, Dunne Says.
EDWARD F. DUNNE, governor of Illinois—The president and his advisers have acted with the utmost caution and deliberation. They have only formulated the position of this republic as to the protection of the lives and rights of its citizens. The American nation, through its president, has spoken, and the patriotic citizenship of the republic stands loyally behind him and will sustain him to the end.

Gov. Willis Likes Tone.
FRANK B. WILLIS, governor of Ohio—President Wilson's note is a considerable expression of the firm determination of the United States that its rights shall be respected by belligerents. The president has sounded a note of decision and deliberation which will be heard around the world. The American people will sustain him in his decision.

Has Confidence in Wilson.
CHARLES S. THOMAS, senator of Colorado—I have every confidence in the wisdom and ability of President Wilson—that is manifest by the text of his note to Germany.

Fits Occasion—Gov. McCreary.
JAMES B. MCCREARY, governor of Kentucky—President Wilson, I believe, is prompted by patriotism, justice, and firmness in the declaration he has made public. The president's statement seems to me to be positive, firm, comprehensive, and up to the demands of the occasion.

Says People Support President.
SAMUEL M. RALSON, governor of Indiana—The administration's note to the German government is clear, firm, and dignified. It is a vigorous statement of the American people's stand back of President Wilson regardless of party or nationality.

Proud of Wilson—Gov. Ferris.
WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, governor of Michigan—I am delighted with the president's note. It is a masterpiece of strength and diplomacy. Whatever happens, we in the United States will have reason to be proud of Woodrow Wilson.

Hopes Germany Complies—Capper.
ARTHUR H. CAPPER, senator of Kansas—The country will fully approve both the substance of the president's firm and powerful note to Germany and the moderation and courtesy with which the president faces it. All Americans hope that the German government will meet the reasonable demands set forth in the note.

Shows Sentiment—Gov. Kendrick.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, governor of Wyoming—All of the president's efforts to maintain the strictest neutrality have been in exact accord with the spirit of the nation. The firmness which he has employed in making his demands upon Germany, indicating that he is in the peace, but not at the price of the national honor, is a direct reflection of the sentiment of the American people.

New Principle, Says Goldsborough.
F. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, governor of Maryland—It is the duty of every American citizen loyally to support the president in his position, and I am sure American patriotism will insure this. The principle of the nonuse of submarines against merchantmen is new, but humane, and one that should be recognized by all nations.

Says It Covers the Ground.
JAMES E. FERGUSON, governor of Texas—President Wilson's letter to the German authorities has covered the ground thoroughly and all loyal Americans, in my opinion, will cheerfully support it.

Cheats Impressed by Demands.
JOSEPH H. CHATEAU, former ambassador to England—I think the note is splendid. I certainly will stand by the president, and I hope all Americans will.

Sees Way for Arbitration.
SIMON E. BALDWIN, formerly president of Connecticut—The president's note paves the way for an amicable reference of the matter in controversy to arbitration under the provision of The Hague convention of 1900 and revised in 1907.

Hobson Raises Point.
RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, congressman of Alabama—The president's note to Germany is firm and masterful. But its central demand of immunity of American lives on enemy vessels assumes that these vessels will be unarmed and unreluctant towards enemy war vessels, and in virtue of nonrelativeness international law gives them the right of immunity of life. The order of the British admiralty instructing British merchantmen to attack by ramming German submarines on sight makes all British merchant vessels armed and resisting towards German submarines and nullifies their claims in international law to warning and immunity of life from these submarines.

Patriotic, Says Senator James.
OLLIE JAMES, senator of Kentucky—The president speaks for all civilization and voices the sentiment of all neutral peoples in warning Germany to cease violating established rights and imperiling lives. We will back up the president's note. It is statesmanlike and patriotic.

Cummins Likes the Tenor.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, senator of Iowa—I like the tone of the president's note. We should make an emphatic protest against such indefensible violation of international laws.

Kentony Approves Course.
W. S. KENTONY, senator of Iowa—The president's note is a clear presentation of our country's position. Germany, being a just nation, must recognize its force.

Snapshots from the Fighting Ships at New York.



TOP PHOTO—GUNNERS OPERATING THE ONE POUNDERS WHICH ARE MOUNTED ON THE BARRELS OF THE 12 INCH GUNS.
LOWER PHOTO—SAILORS ENJOYING THE LATEST SELECTIONS ON THE TALKING MACHINE ON THE U. S. S. TEXAS

GERMANY WON'T GIVE IN—EDITORS

Chicago Newspapers Assert That Submarine Warfare Will Be Continued.

GERMAN papers published in Chicago do not expect the German government to yield to President Wilson's demands, particularly with regard to the cessation of the submarine attacks upon merchant ships. Editorial comment upon the president's message, however, is tempered down, compared with advance expressions. Excerpts from German editorials of yesterday follow:

CHICAGO STAATS-ZEITUNG.
Who insists upon rights must first fulfill duties. Had this government in its note at least bound itself to see that British merchant ships will not carry contraband from American ports to England in the future, her demands upon Germany to allow such ships to pass unimpeded would have found, probably, an open ear in Germany.

CHAMP CLARK Praises Note.
The American note on the awful tragedy of the Lusitania will attract worldwide attention not only by reason of the gravity of the situation and the importance of the subject matter but also by reason of the clear form and dignified statement of the case. In all human probability it will rank as a great state paper. The elegance of the language in which it is clothed will cause it to be read universally. I have no doubt that President Wilson will succeed in preserving peace with honor. One thing is certain—the American people will sustain the president in this crisis, for they doubt of his ability or his patriotism.

SENATOR PHELAN of California.
I believe the note will have a very wholesome effect and restore to commerce the freedom of the seas.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER of Massachusetts.
I call the president's note resolute and vigorous. I do not see how he could have made it stronger without deliberately offering provocation to Germany. At the same time I clearly recognize the fact that an irrevocable step of awful solemnity has been taken. As an American I take pride in that step and in the manner in which it has been taken.

CHICAGO PRESS.
The American government has not only the right but the duty to provide for the security of the lives of the American citizens and to enforce that security with all possible means. In this right every American citizen, whether he be of German or other origin, will sustain the government with patriotic zeal.

Even the German government so knowledgeless unrespectfully this duty of America, and Germany ought to be condemned if it would not support this contention. But whoever cares for life is not permitted to subject life to unnecessary dangers. If for Americans there was no other way open but through the war zone established by Germany, and if traveling Americans had no other boats at their disposal but hostile British ships, in

THE GOAT OF THE BATTLESHIP DELAWARE

Of special interest to naval students is the upper picture in this group showing a one pounder mounted atop a huge 12 inch gun. The smaller gun frequently is used in target practice in place of the larger. The efficiency in the marksmanship of the gunner is in no way lessened by its use. The alignment of the two guns in identical and if a hit is made with the small gun it means a hit would have been recorded with the large one if the latter had been fired instead. At the same time the economy of the scheme is apparent in the saving of ammunition when the quantity used by these one pounders is compared with the amount the 12 inch guns would consume.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE WIRES SUPPORT TO WILSON.

"Cheerful and Constant Obedience and Loyalty to Our Government," Word Sent to President.

The executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday adopted the following resolution, which was transmitted by telegraph to President Wilson at Washington:

Resolved, That we hereby evidence our cheerful and constant obedience and loyalty to our government and declare confidence in and support of the president in the disposition of the grave international problems.

Two telegrams from the headquarters of the women's peace party went to the president pledging support for him in his attitude.

Lithuanian residents also telegraphed "to extend to our regard and assure you of our confidence in this time of stress."

GREEK KING HOLDS HIS OWN.

Constantinople's Physicians Declare Condition Is Satisfactory and Fever Moderate.

PARIS, May 14.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas agency states that the physicians attending King Constantine, said to be suffering from an attack of pleurisy, will have a consultation late tonight. At the Greek legation here it was announced that the latest bulletin declared the king's general condition was satisfactory and that his fever was relatively moderate.

GREECE DECLARED NEUTRAL.

German Announcement Contends Athens Government Will Not Aid Allies.

BERLIN, via wireless to London, May 14.—Germany has received renewed assurances that Greece will not enter the war on the side of the allies. It was semi-officially stated today. Advice from influential sources in Athens declares the new Greek cabinet is determined to preserve the country's neutrality.

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LINER TO BRAVE WAR ZONE PERIL IN DASH TONIGHT

Transylvania Will Run Gantlet of German Submarines; Other Boats Set Sail.

LONDON, May 15, 3:33 a. m.—At Lloyd's yesterday insurance on the cargo of the steamer Transylvania, which sailed from New York last Saturday for Liverpool, was written at a premium of 5 per cent.

New York, May 14.—The Anchor Line steamship Transylvania equals its record time on its present trip across the ocean. It should enter the German war zone some time late tomorrow, and if it passes through safely should dock at Liverpool early on Sunday morning, according to the calculations of Anchor Line officials, given out today because of many inquiries regarding that vessel.

The Transylvania's best record is eight days and nine hours. It passed Sandy Hook at 9:10 p. m. on Friday, May 7. Going at best speed it should arrive in the vicinity where the Lusitania was torpedoed about 9 p. m. tomorrow.

Expect Liner to Be Late.
The Anchor Line officials anticipated, however, that the ship probably would be later, as only with the most favorable weather conditions could it maintain its maximum speed. They announced tonight that no word had been received from the Transylvania and said they did not expect to hear from the liner until late tomorrow upon its arrival in either Glasgow or Liverpool. The British admiralty may have sent it to Glasgow, they said.

Inquiries at the American Line offices were told that the steamer Dominion, which sailed from Philadelphia May 1, was reported as having arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock this morning. They also said that the Philadelphia, which sailed under the American flag on May 3, probably would arrive in Liverpool tomorrow afternoon.

White Star Liners Sail.
Without an American on board, the White Star liner Cyrenia sailed today for Liverpool under the British flag. It had aboard 900 persons, including the crew of 400. Its commander, Capt. Beadell, a lieutenant commander in the Royal Navy Reserve, said the value of the ship across the Atlantic the passengers would have a daily boat drill and instruction in the adjustment of life preservers.

Four hundred of the passengers were in the steerage. A large percentage of them were children and nearly all were Canadians.

The White Star liner Adriatic, carrying 900 passengers, sailed from Liverpool at 2 p. m. today after being delayed for several hours by a strike, according to cable dispatches to the company's agents here. Its route will be crisscrossed and every precaution taken when it passes through the zone of German submarine activities tonight.

Britons Fear New Disaster.
QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—That the Transylvania, which left New York for Liverpool last Saturday, will meet the same fate as the Lusitania when she enters the war zone off the coast of England tomorrow morning is feared by even the most conservative element here tonight. Crowds gathered around the wireless station throughout the day and night, eager for any news that might be flashed through of the passengers and the whereabouts of the big liner.

A flotilla of submarines is lying in wait far off the Irish coast for the big liner, according to a report which reached here tonight. A German submarine was sighted by the steamer Mounier earlier in the day, but the vessel escaped attack by rushing away under full speed.

SUTHERLAND DID NOT SAIL.
William Sutherland, with offices at 105 South La Salle street, did not sail from New York on May 14, though his name appeared on the passenger list of the Cunard liner Transylvania. Mr. Sutherland says at the last moment intervening business prevented him from going abroad. The publication of his name on the passenger list, he said, had alarmed his friends.

BATTLE CRUISER VITAL U. S. NEED

Navy Board, Admitting Error, to Ask for 6 Speedy, Powerful Ships.

LACK SUBSEA CRAFT.

THE A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., May 14.—(Special.)—The general board of the navy in its recommendations for next year's building program will emphasize the necessity for an increased number of destroyers, scout ships, and submarines, together with the commencement of an annual program for battle cruisers.

When the naval bill was up for consideration last congress and Representatives Hobson, Gardner, and others were insisting upon the construction of battle cruisers the little navy men said: "Wait until the war is over, and we can draw our lessons."

The war isn't over, but the general board has already had its lesson. It is now convinced that it has taken a mistake in not recommending the construction of high speed, hard hitting cruisers. In order to make up for lost time it will in all likelihood urge congress to appropriate for at least six battle cruisers next session.

Want Battleships, Too.
At the same time the general board will not deviate from its recommendations for battleships. It will seek four, with the expectation of getting no more than two. It probably would accept only one battleship if it could obtain all six battle cruisers.

The lessons which the United States has learned from the war are chiefly these: Battles between fleets are won on hitting power and speed. Submarines are a most valuable weapon not only for coast defense but for offense if they have a working base within 1,000 miles of the enemy.

Destroyers are the only vessels which have more than an even chance with submarines. Fast scout cruisers are necessary to find the enemy and engage him until the battle fleet can come up.

Naval Man Admits Error.
A prominent naval officer today discussed the developments of the war thus: "The general board is already convinced that it has erred in its failure to recommend the construction of battle cruisers, and the present time. The only fleet battles in Europe have been fought by these boats and in each instance speed has won."

"The Germans have been forced to run to cover because the English could stand off and pound them, because of the superior speed of the British vessels. Fortunately for the Germans, however, their submarines were handy on the two occasions when they engaged the British battle cruisers, and the British retired as soon as the Germans got within the protection zone of submarines."

"The value of submarines has been proved beyond a doubt by the Germans. So far the British submarines have not shown as well, because of the different method they have pursued. Probably, if the German fleet would venture near the British coast, it would get more than a taste of torpedoes."

SAILORS SEEK TO QUIT SHIP SAILING WITH CONTRABAND.

American Youths on British Merchantman Appeal to Federal Court to Free Them.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 14.—(Special.)—The federal court in this city was asked today to save two young Americans from the danger of injury or death through attack by German submarines in the war zone.

They are Arthur W. Palmer of American Falls, Idaho, and James G. Winter of Union, Wis., sailors aboard the British steamship Michigan, which is to sail from this port for Liverpool with contraband. The captain and the British consul have refused to release the sailors from their contracts, and today they appealed to the federal court to abrogate the agreements.

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POT CROWN ROSES, best everblooming, for outdoor planting, dozen, \$3.00; 30c each.
PANSIES, Vaughan's Giant, basket, 50c.
ENGLISH DAISIES, basket, 50c.
ASTERS, Vaughan's Giant Branch, 25c.
LILIES, double, each, 15c and 20c.
MARQUETTES, each, 15c and 20c.
SALVIA, VERBENA, PETUNIA, best bedding kinds, dozen, \$1.00; each, 10c.
GERANIUMS, each, 15c and 20c.
CORNUS VINES, grand climber, each, 35c.
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Strawberry, Pepper & Egg Plant. Foreign and imported. Every Hand Tool, Hoe, Rake, Dibble, Weeder, Trowel, Pruner.

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Values Run Up to \$60.00
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Not one of these garments was made for a sale, but, on the other hand, they are all our regular Spring Suits made in our customary high-grade way.

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DEARBORN AND MONROE

BRITISH PRAISE HUMANITY STAND IN WILSON NOTE

Predict German Refusal and U. S. Moral Alignment with the Allies.

(Continued from first page.)

ed States has at length spoken so forcibly and to the point. The stand taken by President Wilson is something more than a declaration of national policy. Conscience and humanity make it audible in his measured, indignant sentences. The Times entirely disbelieves that Germany will comply, but does not venture to predict the outcome. "The dispute itself," it adds, "the possibilities latent in it are matters of supreme moment to the United States, to whose decision they may safely be intrusted. Whatever may be the issue, the moral interests of the United States and the allies are henceforward indissolubly linked."

Note Firm in Substance.
President Wilson, says the Daily Chronicle, "has at last spoken out. His note to the German government is studiously courteous, but it is very firm in substance. There is one paragraph which will jar on British feeling. It is that in which Dr. Wilson alludes to what he calls 'the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right,' and speaks of German influence in the field of international obligation as 'always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity.'"

"In view of Germany's flagrant violation of international right and the laws of warfare by land and sea, these compliments sound strangely to the English ear. With this reservation we think the note is worthy both of the occasion and the great country whence it emanates."

Sees Snub for Bernstorff.
After summarizing the note the Chronicle continues:
"The blunt language of the note on the indiscretions of the German ambassador to the United States and the fact that the document was sent direct to Berlin over his head, so to speak, probably will make it impossible for Count von Bernstorff to stay in Washington."

"Wilhelmstrasse (the German foreign office is located in this street) will be hard put to frame a suitable reply to the demands formulated in this able and searching document. Either Germany must radically change its methods of sea warfare or face the prospect of a diplomatic rupture with the United States." The Daily News says: "Certain things are left in obscurity in an otherwise extremely lucid note. It is not stated definitely what steps will be held sufficient to meet the requirements of the third demand, though the total cessation of submarine attacks upon merchant ships is fairly and clearly called for. A guarantee of immunity to neutral vessels from such attacks could evidently not meet the case. The result of failure to comply with the American government's confident expressions is veiled in a mist of scrupulously friendly words, but it will be very rash assumption on Germany's part if she persuades herself that there is nothing behind the veil."

Paris Commends U. S.
PARIS, May 14.—The Temps asks if "Count von Bernstorff's announcement that no further warnings would be issued against Americans sailing in a belligerent ship is another manifestation of German contempt for countries without a powerful army, or a Prussian-like retirement from the previous position of Germany?" "Will Germany drive American wrath and President Wilson's patience to extremity?" the editorial continues. "The note says editorially: 'No idea is more false than a belief that the Americans are dominated by greed for gain. Love of gain is with many of them only a desire for power—a superior form of sport, and if a higher form of sport presents itself this passes into the background.'"

GREATER U. S. FLEET URGED AT DINNER OF NAVY LEAGUE.
Dr. Lyman Abbott and Admiral Fletcher Tell Country's Need—Atlantic Squadron Officers Guests

New York, May 14.—A larger navy was unanimously advocated by the speakers at tonight's dinner of the Navy League to the officers of the fleet.

Dr. Lyman Abbott declared he had hoped in vain that the time was near when an appeal to reason in controversies between nations would be sufficient.

"I respect the people who argue for disarmament, but I do not respect their opinions," he said.

Admiral Fletcher declared that our isolated condition had blinded our people to the possibility of international conflict and lulled them into a sense of security.

"But after the outbreak of a war," he added, "it is too late to begin to prepare for defense."

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"We Will Back Up the President," Chicagoans Say.

CHICAGO stands solidly behind President Wilson in his demands upon Germany, it was indicated yesterday by interviews with many citizens of different professions and vocations.

The opinion is general that the unhappy event that the United States should be forced into the war a united country will back up the president and the military and naval authorities.

Some of the views gathered are as follows:

JUDICIARY.
Judge George A. Carpenter of the United States District court—The president's message struck me as a very dignified and forceful document. In this connection let me call attention to a remark made a few days ago and attributed to one of the German generals, that in case of war between the United States and Germany, the Germans and the Irish in this country would be on the German side. In view of that statement I want to call attention to the oath of allegiance taken by all naturalized citizens. That oath reads:

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to (whatever ruler or country it is) of whom I have heretofore been a subject and that I further renounce the title of, whatever it may be, an order of nobility, which I have heretofore held; that I will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God.

I don't believe many, if any, of our naturalized citizens will violate that oath.

LAWYERS.
William J. Calhoun, former minister to China—The submarine is a new force in naval warfare. It has created a new condition for which no accepted standard has been cited. In the first place, the submarine cannot spare her prize crews. It has no accommodations of its own for the crew or passengers. It has to pick up its crew at sea, on the ship, on account of its superior speed, may escape. The question then arises whether or not it may sink the ship and sacrifice its crew and passengers. The president contends that humanity regards the safety of helpless and innocent passengers as superior to the right of the submarine to destroy the ship and therefore submarines cannot be used under such circumstances without disregarding the ordinary dictates of humanity. I think the best thought in the world will sustain the president. It is a new situation, and in this note the president has established a precedent to meet it.

WOMEN.
Mrs. Alice P. Norton, acting executive secretary of the National Woman's Peace party—I believe we ought most emphatically to stand by the president and trust in his judgment. I think it is right to make clear to him that we prefer peace and that war should come only as the last extremity. Germany does refuse to comply with the requests of President Wilson. He would be justified in breaking off diplomatic relations.

MILITARY.
Col. Milton J. Foreman—The note was a forcible, clear presentation of the American view. The president clearly pointed out that the ocean is the world's highway and that no nation has any right to go further than search and seizure of any merchant vessel, whether neutral or enemy. We have taken a splendid position and it is one from which we ought not to recede, but be prepared to back in any eventuality.

REAL ESTATE.
Harrison B. Riley, president Chicago Title and Trust company—No one should find fault with the tenor of the message of President Wilson to Germany in respect to depredations by submarines, except the advocates of peace at any price. The message does not mean peace. No one expects Germany in her desperate situation to yield any substantial advantage to the United States. The message is a declaration of war, and it is a declaration of war that will lead first to termination of diplomatic relations, but this is far from a heroic remedy, or, indeed, any remedy. A persistence by Germany in her naval guerrilla warfare, or an extension of the same, which may be expected as her need becomes more pressing, cannot be met by mere diplomatic reprisals. We must necessarily hope for the best, but we must not let our hope deter us in preparation for any eventuality.

BUSINESS.
Paul Steinbrecher of Paul Steinbrecher & Co.—All citizens at this time stand ready by word and deed to abide by the consequences of the president's message. Whether in this difficult situation Germany may be largely wrong or partially right, the opportunity is now hers to show that even in her desperate position, with the greater part of the world against her, fighting, as she believes, for her very existence, Germany can still be just and honorable and ready to acknowledge a most serious mistake.

EDUCATORS.
Charles Cheney Hyde, international law expert, Northwestern university—The note to Germany must be a source of pride to every American citizen. It is conciliatory yet firm. It expresses clearly and simply the great principle which we stand for—that the sacred right of neutrals to the freedom of the high seas must not be swept away by the power of the submarine. The president's words kindle hope that Germany may acquiesce.

POLITICIANS.
Mayor Thompson—In times like this all people should stand behind the president.

LABOR.
Thomas J. Williams, president building trades department, American Federation of Labor—I sincerely hope war may not be necessary, but there is a limit to human endurance. Sometimes war is more honorable than peace. If Germany persists in her policy there will be but two things to do, to fight or back down.

GERMANS.
E. J. Abel of E. J. Abel & Co., chemists—The note is as far as it goes, but it seems to me it isn't fair to place all the blame on Germany and leave England without a rebuke of any kind. The government ought to get after both of them. Why should the United States jump on Germany alone when England failed to rebuke the Lusitania.

so much as putting my sons in the cellar and sitting on the door to keep them there. My own son came near sailing on the Lusitania, and if he had it still would say that the passengers were the people who made the mistake. Everyone was properly warned and Germany is at war. For President Wilson to calmly demand that Germany give up her chief weapon of war—the submarine—seems to me absurd.

GERMANS.
Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools—I endorse every proposition laid down by President Wilson.

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ple. I think we had better await further developments.

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PRESTIGE OF U. S. UPHELD BY NOTE, LATINS DECLARE

South American Delegates to Finance Conference Commend the President.

New York, May 14.—South American delegates to the coming pan-American conference in Washington, a number of whom are now in this city, voiced tonight their approval of the position taken by President Wilson in his note to Germany.

While making it clear that what they said was their personal opinion and not to be taken as representative of the attitude of their governments, they united in expressing conviction that the public sentiment of their countries would approve the course of the United States.

Maintains U. S. Prestige.
"I think Mr. Wilson has done right," said Ricardo Aldas of the Argentine delegation and former Argentine minister of finance. "I have no doubt that his action will meet approval in my country. It was what I consider a real statesman would have to do to maintain the prestige of his country. Mr. Wilson stands as the savior of the highest interests of humanity."

Ramon Arias-Feraud of the Panama delegation said:
"The position taken by President Wilson is exactly right. There could be no other. He speaks in the name of humanity. American lives were taken and there was no other alternative but for him to demand guarantees that no more lives of citizens of his country be taken by submarine warfare."

MUST PROTECT NEUTRALS.
Alfonso Quiroga, head of the delegation from San Salvador, said:
"In a general way, I approve the stand taken by the United States government in demanding that lives of neutrals on the high seas be protected. I am not acquainted fully with the points of international law at issue, but certainly if Germany has violated it at the cost of American lives the United States is warranted in demanding that the law be observed in the future."

MEDALS FOR COUNTY PUPILS.
School Children Who Have Made Success in Chosen Lines to Be Honored Publicly.

Cook county public school children who have achieved success in some line of endeavor during the year will be awarded achievement medals at a meeting in Fullerton hall, Art institute, this morning. Two hundred and nine children will be honored.



Those "Looks"
Interwoven Socks have the most closely-knit texture of any thin sock made. It is this fine texture which distinguishes them so strikingly from other socks. Together with the Interwoven wear-proofing it means—

No equal for wear
25c up

Interwoven TOE & HEEL Socks

CHICAGO'S BEST "JOB-GETTER"

AND PROTECTOR of the "Job" and social standing for persons who drink the "Neal" way. It restores 100 per cent efficiency, happiness in the home and prosperity in work or business. Try it for three days at home or head Neal Institute, No. 811-T East 40th street, Chicago (Oakland 430), or Springfield, Ill.

THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN doesn't let her husband take THE TRIBUNE with him when he goes to work. She keeps it for herself and reads it carefully. Her husband buys another at the station or on the corner.

2,000 People Have Invested Their Money in MARQUETTE-MANOR "The Heart of the Southwest Side"

Savings Bank Money Should Be Placed in Good Chicago Property
When you have saved a substantial sum of money by weekly or monthly deposits in your savings bank you should look around to determine where you can place this money so that it will be safe and will yield the highest income consistent with absolute safety. We advise you to consider Chicago Real Estate as the safest and most profitable investment in the world today.

We Make a Special Arrangement With Savings Bank Depositors
Whether you put your money in Marquette Manor property as an investment or wish to build a house or two-flat building here, we will help you, if you have a savings bank account. We are making Marquette Manor not only an ideal home spot but the best real estate investment in Chicago. Write us and we will show you how you can make an investment here.

200 Buildings Already Erected and Occupied On lots purchased in Marquette Manor up to and occupied over 200 buildings. When the strike is settled there will be completed within 30 days over 50 more buildings, which have been under contract for some time. It will do you a world of good to come out and see the building activity in this fine subdivision. Come out tomorrow—rain or shine.

Special Inducements To Home Builders To Flat Builders

Marquette Manor is a City by Itself—a Model City to Live in

With business lots, stores in the neighborhood, good schools and churches, an eighteen hole golf course a few blocks away, streets paved with asphalt macadam, sewer, water, gas, with service pipes for each inside the curbs, 6 foot concrete sidewalks—in fact a completed proposition.

All Included in the Prices of the Lots—No Special Assessments

Come Out Sunday and See It! You Can't Appreciate It Unless You Do See It

Clip the Coupon for Special Proposition

Wm. H. Britigan
MANAGER
800 First National Bank Building

OFFICES ON PROPERTY
63rd Street and California Ave.
59th Street and California Ave.

Special Proposition Coupon
WM. H. BRITIGAN, 800 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please give details, without obligation, on your Special Proposition for Savings Bank Depositors.
Name.....
(T-15) Address.....

MOCCOSHOO
The Ideal Shoe for Comfort

MEN!
It's the Hit of the Season

—if you want Ease and Foot-Comfort this summer, we've got the shoe!
Right out of the SELZ Chicago factory. Soft rich kid.

THE SELZ MOCCOSHOO
(Pronounced Moc-o-shu)

Announced for the first time last week.
—RESTFUL.
—GOOD LOOKING.
—FLEXIBLE as a slipper.
—Does not "PINCH" the sides.
—Does not "PINCH" the toes.
—Needs no BREAKING IN.
—Wear it day in and day out—and Sundays.
—Play GOLF in it if you like.
And by all means take it with you on your trip.

CHIC

DRIVE BY ALLIES OPENING GAP IN FOE'S ARRAS LINE

British and French Push Ahead
Despite Handicap of Heavy
Rain; Hold Other Points.



Those "Looks"

Interwoven Socks have the most closely-knit texture of any thin sock made.

It is this fine texture which distinguishes them so strikingly from other socks.

Together with the Interwoven wear-proofing it means—

No equal for wear

25c up

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TOE-HEEL
Socks

CHICAGO'S BEST "JOB-GETTER"

AND PROTECTOR of the "job" and social standing for persons who drink the "Nestlé" way. It restores 100 per cent efficiency, happiness in the home and prosperity in work or business. Try it for three days at home or head Neal Institute, No. 311-T East 49th street, Chicago (Oakland 439), or Springfield, Ill., 60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities.

THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN doesn't let her husband take THE TRIBUNE with him when he goes to work. She keeps it for herself and reads it carefully. Her husband buys another at the station or on the corner.

Money in DR

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ney in Marquette Manor or wish to build a house we will help you, if you want. We are making Marquette an ideal home spot but the only in Chicago. Write us you can make an invest-

quette Manor up to ready been erected within 30 days a world of good to row-rain or shine.

Home Builders Flat Builders

City to Live in

churches,
asphalt
e curbs,

essments

It!

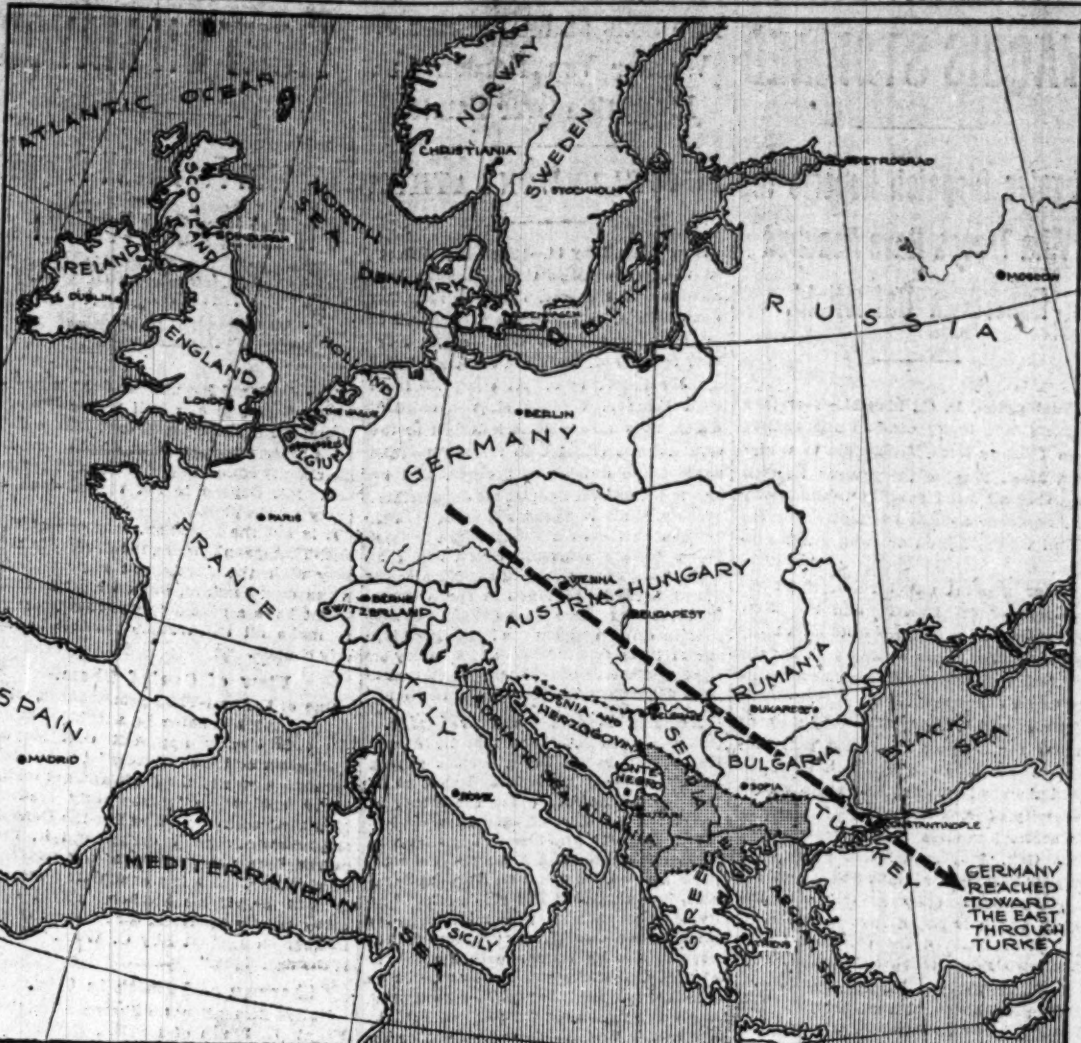
It!

Proposition Coupon

BRITISH, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. We give details, without obligation, on your Special Proposition and Bank Depositors.

Address _____

Map Showing Expansion Germany Sought Through Southeast Part of Europe.



This map shows how Germany in her desire for expansion turned east, and through marital and defensive alliances made Slavic Roumania and Bulgaria her agents in the Balkans, clearing a path to Turkey which was blocked only by Serbia. The shaded portion of the Balkans indicates the territory wrested from Turkey in 1912 and absorbed by the various Balkan countries—Albania being taken under the protection of Austria.

TREATY OF 1878 HOLDS ORIGIN OF GREAT WAR.

(Continued from first page.)

Austrians as oppressors, upon Franz Ferdinand as a tyrant. The Serbians are a turbulent people, much given to violence and to plots. The conspiracy of assassination was a logical outcome of the situation.

Most Powerful Influences. The two most powerful internal influences in continental Europe are separate nationalistic governments and the strengthening of the monarchy. Of the first we are feeling the effects among our immigrant population; of the second it is almost impossible for an American born to have any comprehension.

In Italy and Germany the two influences worked together to make great nations. In Austria-Hungary only the strength of the monarchy has prevented the dissolution of the empire. It is significant that all the movements toward the division of Austria-Hungary into a federation have acknowledged the right of the house of Hapsburg to rule over all. It was the monarch who, contrary to the will of both peoples, annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary. It is only Bosnia-Herzegovina and neighboring Slavs that wish to leave the dynasty of Hapsburg for that of Kara George.

Great International Policies. The two great international policies of Europe are territorial expansion and national jealousy, called "the balance of power."

The storm of rebellion which broke over Austria in 1918 has often been defeated or smoothed over, but never crushed or satisfied. The German house and German population have never since been comfortable.

On the contrary, the German empire has become richer and soldier each year. It was entirely natural, therefore, for Austria to lean more heavily upon the alliance formed by Bismarck in 1879.

Situation of Germany. Partly from accident of location, which has been unfavorable to a further annexation of contiguous territory, partly due to an autocratic form of government unsuited to the retention of distant colonies, partly due perhaps to the Monroe doctrine, imperial Germany has not increased in territory in comparison with the other European nations.

Her extraordinary economic growth is the wonder of the world—her army the match of any other two. For some time she has felt the need of

room to expand, as she expresses it, "a place in the sun."

Like all western kingdoms, her eyes have been fixed on the east. Germany has long had large interests in Turkey. Until the Balkan war a road lay open through Bosnia and Macedonia to the Bosphorus, all the way on Turkish soil.

The Balkan success was a bar in the way, but she promptly renounced Bulgaria, at 6 per cent and large concessions, terms turned down by America.

Teutons on Thrones. What coincidence was there in Charles of Hohenzollern on the throne of Roumania, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg on that of Bulgaria, a sister of the Kaiser's queen? The only throne not connected with that of Germany was Serbia.

The Serbian people look in German eyes about as Philipinos do in ours, and besides Serbia and Austria were approaching an "inevitable conflict."

The long hatred of France for Germany is known. The treaty of Berlin so offended Russia that Bismarck immediately after it formed a defensive alliance with Austria.

England and Germany had been growing at each other for years when the murder of Sarajevo detonated the powder magazine.

Was Probable Since 1878. War between the Hapsburgs and the Serbian Slavs had been probable since 1878, certain since 1908. It also was certain that Russia, which had not freed them from one alien race to subject them to another, would fight to protect them if it were able—it was not able in 1908.

Germany was treaty bound to fight with Austria, France with Russia against Germany. Since war was inevitable and it was inevitable unless Austria was willing to give the Slavs a separate government which probably would lead to the breakup

of the empire—better war in 1914 than later.

Russia was rapidly recovering from the effects of the Japanese war and building strategic railways in imitation of Germany. France was increasing the size and efficiency of its army. Both were momentarily embarrassed at home.

England was on the verge of civil war, with the army against the government and its leading politician just resigned from command.

Traditions Demand Action. For Germany not to strike then would have been unworthy of all the traditions of Bismarck, of the great Frederick, of all that Europe considers statesmanship. Apparently Germany also knew that Turkey would fight and that the Balkan states would not.

The entrance of Belgium and England was an unexpected accident of war.

GOES TO JOIN DR. DEPAGE. Dr. Robert Smith Leaves to Make Arrangements for Memorial Hospital to Belgian Woman.

Dr. Robert L. Smith has gone from Chicago to join Dr. Antoine Depage, surgeon general of the Belgian army and the husband of Mme. Marie Depage, who was lost on the Lusitania. He will make arrangements for the proposed Marie Depage Memorial hospital, of which he will take full charge. The fund for this hospital was increased yesterday by a donation of \$100 from Robert W. Zolner and \$200 from Archibald Freer, making the total \$2,180. Receipt of a number of small subscriptions will be acknowledged direct by the treasurer, Walter B. Smith. All contributions can be sent to him at the Northern Trust company. Dr. L. L. McArthur is in receipt of many applications from nurses and doctors to serve on the hospital staff.

Manhattan Beach, one of the largest and finest bathing beaches of the South Side, is within a few minutes' ride of Stony Island Manor.

Buy Now—at 1/2 Actual Value In a short time these lots will sell for twice what we are now asking for them. Get in NOW before prices advance. Make the big profit yourself.

HOW TO GET THERE Take Cottage Grove-Stony Island cars direct to our local office or any car to 69th and Stony Island Avenue, or to the corner of 86th Street and Stony Island Blvd.

H. Teller Archibald & Co. 30 N. La Salle St., Franklin 3735.

PRZEMYSŁ AGAIN BATTLE CENTER ON EAST FRONT

Teuton Armies Advance on
Galician Fort; Russians
Gain in Bukovina.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] BERLIN, May 14.—The German general headquarters this afternoon reported that Gen. von Mackensen's army is now before Przemyśl, which was captured by the Russians on March 22 after a siege of many months. The official statement follows:

The advance guards of the armies under Gen. von Mackensen are before Przemyśl on the left bank of the lower San river. Joining this army on the right and the left the Teutonic allies continue their pursuit of the Russians on one side in the direction of Solna and on the other in the direction of Kolanines and Klele. The Russians have been unable to maintain their position from Klele to the Pivka or to Kolanines, and they are betting a hasty retreat toward the east.

The battle at Shavli in Courland, Russia, did not come to an end yesterday. In a night advance west of Pranyazy in Poland parts of a Russian corps succeeded in penetrating into our foremost trenches. By evening, however, the enemy had been everywhere driven back with heavy losses.

Austrian Official Statement. VIENNA, May 14.—The following official war office statement was given out here tonight:

The retreat of the enemy in Russian Poland continues, influencing also the sectors on the former Pilica front. From the east of Piotrkow to the upper Vistula river the retreating enemy is being pursued. The allied troops have gained a footing in the hilly district northeast of Kielce.

In mid-Galicia the Russians are retreating across the San river. From the district of Dobromil, Stry, and Sambor, Allied troops are advancing across Turke and Skole and joining the general advance.

The battle in south Galicia continues. Strong Russian forces have advanced across Obozyn to the north of Siatyn and Mahala.

Russian Official Statement. PETROGRAD, May 14.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

In the region of Shavli the fighting is developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than 1,000 German prisoners.

In western Galicia, the intensity of the fighting lessened on May 10. Our troops are concentrating gradually on the line of the river San, with the object of occupying a shorter front.

Our vigorous pursuit of the enemy continues under conditions particularly favorable to us. The great number of prisoners we already have taken is being rapidly increased.

SEE WAR'S DOOM IN PEACE MOVE FOR WORLD COURT

International Tribunal Advocates Say Project Has Support in Fighting Nations.

Cleveland, O., May 14.—The world court congress held its concluding session here tonight with its delegates expressing the opinion that the latest movement toward world peace as expressed in the congress idea of an international court of justice has been launched toward a conclusion that is bound to be successful.

"There are many who are inclined to believe the movement visionary," said John Hays Hammond, chairman. "These do not comprehend the information at the disposal of the men fostering the idea of a world court which will have a 'punch' because it will make arbitration obligatory and not optional."

Pledges from Many Countries. Assurances have come from all sides, including representative men of the nations now at war, that support of the plan for a world court is sure to ensue once the carnage in Europe has ended. These assurances are authoritative.

"While the congress has been in session we have received pledges of intended support to our plan from individuals and organizations all over the country. It is certain that public opinion in the United States will crystallize speedily into a determination that will make this country a leading signatory to a league of nations."

The future plans of the congress were outlined in an address by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. They include:

The winning over of public opinion in this country and abroad by means of the press, conventions, and conferences.

The formation of a committee to procure action pledging this country to the plan for a world court of justice.

The outlining of a formal plan for a world court by a commission selected from the committee of 100 of the congress.

Hopes U. S. Will Lead. A resolution was adopted continuing the committee of 100 which launched the present congress, with power to act.

"It is the desire of this congress that persistent effort be made to realize the project of a world court," said the resolution. "for it is clear to the world that existing institutions for the prevention of war need strengthening and enlarging."

"The committee of 100 will at once start work to secure action by our government to take the lead in the matter," said Mr. Hammond at the conclusion of the congress.

NEW MARQUETTE CROSS UNVEILED TOMORROW. "High Ground" at Robey Street and the River to Be Scene of Historic Exercises.

A new and handsome Marquette-Joliet (1793) memorial cross on the historic "high ground" at the foot of Robey street and the Chicago river will be unveiled at 3 o'clock tomorrow by Miss Valentine Smith, who originated in 1907 the project of erecting this first known memorial to the first white explorers of Mississippi river.

Cameron L. Wiley has donated the fourteen foot high heavy carved cross. It is of brown mahogany from the Congo district of West Africa.

Mr. Wiley now employs special watchmen to guard the cross and a reward of \$500 stands against any one who molests it.

Clear Los Angeles Chief. Los Angeles, Cal., May 14.—[Special.] Chief of Police Charles E. Sebastian, who was nominated last week for mayor and who has been on trial for a month charged with contributing to the delinquency of Edith Serkin, was acquitted tonight after the jury had been out three hours.

THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons N. E. Corner State and Jackson

As Summer suns will shed their beams, And men "High-Hat" for woods or water, So Lytton straws become our theme—Pins they are! Wear one! You ought to.

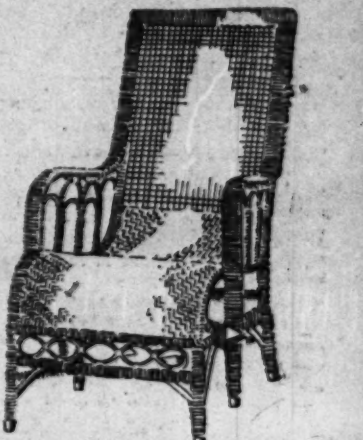
Straw Hats Are Ready!

Get Posted here on the new and exclusive styles—unlimited assortment All the popular braids—

Straw Hats \$2. to \$6.
Leghorns \$4. to \$6.
Panamas \$5. to \$10.
Bangkoks \$5. to \$10.

Main Floor

Special for Saturday: Odd Pieces of Summer Furniture At Half Price



\$4.50 (formerly \$9)

Chinese Rattan Chair (only six of this pattern)

THE illustration is typical of the pieces we are offering at half price. There are a great many designs, but in most cases only six or less of a kind. The assortment is large—the list below shows only a few of these excellent bargains:

Former Special	Price.	Price.
Chinese Rattan Reclining Chair with foot rest.....	\$13.50	\$ 6.75
Chinese Reed Rocker.....	5.50	2.75
Black Reed Swing.....	33.00	16.50
White Enamelled Willow Tea Cart.....	19.00	9.50
Cedar Rocker.....	5.00	2.50
Chinese Rattan Chair.....	9.00	4.50
Chinese Rattan Table.....	7.25	3.50
Chinese Rattan Stool.....	2.50	1.25
Chinese Reed Settee.....	9.00	4.50
Gray Oak Rocker.....	12.50	6.25
White Enamelled Willow Settee.....	27.25	13.50
Sea Green Reed Swing.....	18.00	9.00
Chinese Rattan Rocker.....	7.50	3.75
Chinese Rattan Rocker.....	6.00	3.00
White Enamelled Willow Table.....	15.00	7.50

The Tobey Furniture Company

Wabash Ave. & Washington St.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

Come out Sunday and buy a lot in our RIDGEVIEW Addition to ROGERS PARK

At \$395

TERMS \$5 Per Month

Price includes cement walks, elm trees, shrubs, ornamental columns, and landscape work all cared for and guaranteed for 5 years WITHOUT COST TO YOU.

We Pay All Taxes to May, 1917 Only proper restrictions protect your investment and assure increases in value. Our property is properly restricted.

Property east of here, which is now selling at \$2,000 to \$3,000 per lot, sold 5 years ago at \$400 per lot. Buy one of our lots at \$395 now, and sell for \$2,000 within 3 or 5 years.

DON'T WAIT. Come out Sunday to our subdivision office, N. E. Cor. ESTES AVE. and CLARK ST. Take Clark-Howard or Broadway-Howard car to Estes Ave.

SLINGER & HUBBARD REAL ESTATE SURVIVORS First National Bank Bldg. TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 5234

You Home Loving People Who Have \$9 Hold On to It

Wait for the Opening Sale of Our Near-to-Schoolhouse Monthly IDEAL HOME and GARDEN SPOT ONLY 1 HOUR RIDE FROM LOOP

Excellent Transportation 1/2 ACRE LOTS ONLY \$333

Water, Sewer and Gas on portion of the property now. Investigate before you get any money into a home site. For advance information address E. B. KENDALL & CO. 82 W. Washington St.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

PARIS TREMBLES; FEARS EPIDEMIC FROM THE DEAD

Wind Brings Unpleasant Odor
from the North; "Swat the
Fly" Advised.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.
[STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

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PARIS, April 23.—Warm weather is arriving, and with it is also arriving a very unpleasant odor when the wind blows from the north. And likewise arrives a stir of anxiety in the breast of every person condemned to stay in Paris during the hot weather.

For that small fly is going to get stronger with the days until it will permeate Paris' streets not only when the wind blows from the north but most of the time.

For that, sickening, terrible odor comes from Compiegne and from Soissons, where there are hundreds of thousands of soldiers buried under the earth; where there are parts of others that have never been buried, and which are floating in little still waters of creeks and rivers; where there are heaps of bodies still smoldering and burning.

And with it comes the fear of pestilences and plagues, or death in a thousand ways, creeping forms—not the sudden, brave death of the battlefield, but death which seeks out the child in the family, the mother waiting for her husband to come home; death which will disfigure the soldiers more than lost battles or defeat.

Hope for Avoidance of Epidemic.
Of course, it is greatly to be hoped that, with the studies that science has made in the last twenty-five years, there will not be a repetition of those terrible, devastating epidemics which have followed in the wake of great wars. Everything that can be done to prevent it is being done.

But the people themselves must help. Already typhoid, typhus, and spotted fever are common enough to make them feared as warmer weather advances. Notices have been issued by the authorities telling the inhabitants to boil their water as soon as warm weather is really here.

And yesterday there was a new injunction posted all over town to be vaccinated. Also with the notices telling the young ones to get inoculated against typhoid was advice to the people remaining in the cities during the summer to have the same treatment.

"Swat the Fly" Advised.
The local government board of Great Britain has issued a circular letter to the people telling them that the root of the campaign for health lies in the extermination of the household fly. This insect carries the germs of the most deadly forms of epidemic, and where it is permitted to breed disease will be ripe.

Here in Paris Dr. Elie Metchnikoff, the celebrated bacteriologist and subdirector of the Pasteur Institute, gave out a like statement. Everything possible is being done by the authorities to safeguard the health of the civil population, but, accordingly as this war is on so much greater a scale than any preceding, so are the probabilities of disease increased.

The relatively small outbreak of 1908 between Austria and Prussia was followed by an appalling outbreak of cholera in central Europe. Coincident with Napoleon's retreat from Moscow came an epidemic of the most virulent form of typhus, which devastated whole cities.

300 of 600 Die.
Already in the smaller countries, and in those more distant places where English and American journalists are not there to note it and make it real to their people as they would if an epidemic started here in Paris or London, there is terrible disease. I heard that 300 of the volunteer party of 600 that went to Serbia from England have been victims of some form of disease, generally typhus.

Admiral Ronarch, who is in command of the French marines in the north, has written home for information from some of his savant friends regarding the awful pest of mosquitoes. On account of the floods of the year it only needed the first warm rays of spring sun to hatch myriads of these dangerous and bothersome insects. They troubled the men so much that the admiral gave orders for net masks, but they were uncomfortable and stuck to the face.

Now he wants some one from the academy to tell him what can be done to save the marines not only from the annoyance

but also from the danger of epidemics which these insects present.

Words of Mme. Adam.
Mme. Juliette Adam, the famous French writer, replying to the invitation of Mrs. Eleanor Felt, a British delegate to the women's peace congress, wrote in the spirit of indignation which fills every French woman's heart if there is any talk of peace now, when so much sacrifice has already been made:

"Madame: Are you really an Englishwoman? Though I little inclined to be a suffragist, I must confess I understand better the Englishwomen who wish to fight. We have today both in France and England the proof of what this plan of arbitration and mediation can accomplish.

"To ask Frenchwomen at this hour to talk of mediation, to discuss an armistice, is to ask them to abdicate their nationality. All that Frenchwomen have been able to do and ought to do at the moment of this unnamable German invasion is to awake or applaud in their husbands, their children, their brothers, even their fathers, the conviction that this war of defense is a thing so sacred that for it they must abandon everything, forget everything, sacrifice everything, and to remember that they must face death to defend and to save what for them is the most sacred thing in the world—La Patrie.

"Today every act of the Germans apart from that of the war is monstrous. They lie, they rob, they burn; they kill women and children; they pile up hostages; they assassinate the wounded, the stretcher-bearers, and the surgeons; they set fire to hospitals; they insult women, young girls, and nuns. They destroy for pleasure all that even the uncivilized centuries have respected.

"Around me, Madame, among my friends and relatives, I count only heroic deaths. It would be a betrayal of my duty to look for anything else than what is at the present.

Attitude Toward Germans.
This letter is representative of nearly every Frenchwoman I know. They would tell you that they didn't hate the Germans—that would be below them—but I think that letter is a pretty fair example of something closely resembling hate. Because I remarked to a Frenchwoman yesterday that I had friends in Berlin, she said, lifting her eyebrows, "Not Germans?"

"Certainly," I answered. She looked at me with sorrow that one could be so obtuse. She began a minute inquiry into my history on the eager search for hypophysis and even the fact that I was a friend would scarcely have restrained her from running to the police with the information if she had found one. As it was, the fact that my mother was English would have been enough for her to bidding me a friendly farewell.

LIES DEFENDS METHODS
OF THE UNITED CHARITIES.

Superintendent Denies There Is Delay in Giving Relief Because of Investigation of Necessity.

Eugene Lies, general superintendent of the United Charities, answered critics of organized charity yesterday at a luncheon at the City club. He insisted that such organizations as his never let a family starve for lack of immediate relief while the family is being investigated.

"We maintain that the right attitude is discrimination," Mr. Lies said. "We apply our judgment to needs of each case, and we therefore must know the facts. That means each case must be investigated. But it doesn't mean we let people starve until they are investigated. Every worker is ordered to give immediate relief."

Lies said directors of the United Charities had borrowed \$30,000 because of the extreme need of the year. The borrowed fund, he said, will amount to considerable more before the end of the fiscal year in October. Peter Reimberg, president of the county board, pleaded for an increase in the county's tax rate. He said the burdens on the county had increased 60 per cent in ten years, while the revenue increased only 60 per cent.

TO HONOR DEAD HEROES.
Dunne, Setting May 31 as Memorial Day, Also Would Remember Fallen in Europe.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—In a proclamation issued today Gov. Dunne urges the citizens of Illinois to observe Memorial day, Monday, May 31, by decorating the graves of the state's soldiers who fell in battle by the waving of flowers.

"Each succeeding observance of this day," says the governor, "should bring to us a deeper realization of the debt of patriotic gratitude we owe these dead heroes."

The world today is a scene with history's most awful war and let us honor and mourn for the dead of other nations as well as our own, and give thanks for the blessings of freedom, peace, and unity which the lives and deeds of our own heroes have insured us."

Sues for Fireman's Pension.
A petition seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the trustees of the fireman's pension fund to pay her a pension of \$32 a month since the death of her fireman husband, Owen L. White, was filed in the superior court yesterday by Mrs. Mary White.

CHICAGOAN SHOT AT YPRES WAKES IN A PILE OF DEAD

Philip Sampson, Newspaper
Man in British Army, Is
Saved by a Cigaret.

Philip Sampson, a former Chicago newspaper man and one of the few members of the Royal Montreal Rifles to escape with his life when the British were hurled back in the recent fighting before Ypres, has written his mother, Mrs. Page Waller Eaton, the story of one small fragment of that battle and the part a cigarette played in his own rescue from beneath the piled up dead.

The letter was received yesterday by Mrs. Eaton at her residence, 5203 Harper avenue.

"Mother," young Sampson wrote, "hell broke loose. We had been fighting for three days without food, without rest, I was wounded by what we boys call a shoulder shell and a shrapnel wound in the shoulder, which is ugly, and another in my right arm, which doesn't amount to much. When I came to I was lying under several dead men and covered with mud.

"Every one in the trench but me was dead. I lit a cigarette, one of two I had left, and lay there waiting for the next shell to finish me. The tobacco smoke seemed to clear my mind, and I heard the Germans' small arms sputtering about twenty-five yards away.

Cigaret Saves Him.
"I really believe that I owe my life to that cigarette. I don't think I would have had the strength to move after that long day without food and the loss of blood. I pushed away the dead bodies and dug myself out of the mud. I crawled half a mile over a field swept by shell, machine gun, and rifle fire, until I reached a protecting formation of the land, when I got to my feet and walked two miles to the rear to get first aid.

"I rested awhile there and then was forced to walk seven miles farther to a field hospital, as no ambulances or vehicles for transporting wounded were available. My shoulder wound was sewed up there and my arms dressed. Then I was put into an ambulance—the first ride I had done—and sent ten miles to the railroad with the other wounded.

His Hand Tied to Shoulder.
"I rode six hours in the train to the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross hospital, where it was found that my wounds had not been dressed properly, and the whole tailoring on my left shoulder had to be ripped out, and the job done over again. From the Duchess of Connaught hospital I was moved with another lot of badly wounded to (name of port) and from there was shipped to England."

Young Sampson then expressed his desire to get well quickly so that he could get back to the trenches before his fellows had whipped all the Germans, thereby spoiling the fighting. He closed by predicting a sure success for the allies' arms and declared that the men were all cheerful.

"I am all I have," smiled Mrs. Eaton, "and it is terribly hard to have him out on the battlefield. But it was his wish, and after all each of us must work out his own life. His body is mine, but his soul God gave him, and he is captain of it."

INDIANA BOYS A-SOLDIERING GO

Two Hundred High School
Lads Camp and Drill Under
Military Men.

ARMY GRUB AT MESS.

Two hundred Indiana high school boys are in camp on the shore of Lake Maxinkuckee this week to show the United States that more can be done toward training a citizen soldiery in a few days of continuous work than in years of occasional drilling.

The experiment is believed to be the first effort of private citizens to tackle the problem of American preparedness in a direct, practical way and on a large scale. It is being conducted by the officials of Culver Military academy at their own expense, but with the approval and co-operation of the Indiana state board of education.

It demonstrates its usefulness, say the officials, the plan will be submitted to the various state governments with a proposal that some form of it be put into general use next year.

Testing Wilson's Idea.
One hundred boys have been chosen from Marshall county, where the academy is situated, and 100 from the other counties of the state to make up the population of Camp Woodrow Wilson in the belief that it will accomplish something toward a realization of the president's ideal of a trained citizenry.

This Is the Life.
The daily schedule, with a few variations, runs like this:

6:30—Reveille.
6:45—Breakfast.
7:00—Drill.
7:15—Lectures on military courtesy, military customs, guard duty, scouting, organization, etc.

8:30—Drill.
9:00—Setting up exercises; polishing tents.
9:15—Breakfast.
9:30—Lectures on military courtesy, military customs, guard duty, scouting, organization, etc.

10:15—Drill.
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CRUISER TO AID AMERICAN CAMP YAQUIS STORMED

Nogales Dispatch Reports the
Villa Troops Have Reached
Esperanza Battlefield.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Secretary Daniels late today ordered the cruiser New Orleans from Manzanillo to Guaymas, Mex., to join the cruiser Raleigh in giving all relief possible to the colony of Americans attacked by Indians in the Yaqui valley, fifteen or twenty miles inland.

Under general naval rules, the commanders of the Raleigh and the New Orleans would not hesitate to land blue-jackets and marines at any port for the protection of Americans or other foreigners in an emergency.

The secretary said, however, that no orders for sending an armed party inland would be given by the department until Admiral Howard had reported the necessity of such action.

Unofficial advisers from Mexico stated that Gov. Maytorena, the Villa commander in Sonora, already had dispatched a considerable body of troops to the scene, and it is hoped that their arrival will have relieved the colonists before the New Orleans reaches Guaymas.

Villa Troops Reach Scene.
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, May 14.—Gen. Sosa, with 400 Villa troops, arrived today at Esperanza, where a small American colony has been in battle with Yaqui Indians, who are enraged because the Mexican factions have failed to redeem a promise to return to them lands in the Yaqui river valley.

Advices today said that William Stocker, previously reported killed, was wounded, having lost an arm in the fighting. Z. O. Stocker appears to have been wounded also. The American dead, according to these reports, total three.

The pueblo of San Jose de Gracia, 153 miles south of here, was attacked last night by 250 Yaquis, who are known as "brunchos" or wild Indians. Eight women and many men, all Mexicans, were killed.

EX-TAMMANY CHIEF TO JAIL.
Bart Dunn, Convicted of Defrauding New York State, Begins Sentence of Ten Months.

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English Pastor at St. Chrysostom.
The Rev. J. Neville Piggs of the House of the Resurrection, Mildred, England, who delivered the concluding lecture on the Bross foundation at Lake Forest university last week, will preach tomorrow at 11 o'clock at St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church, 1424 North Dearborn street. This will be the only sermon Dr. Piggs will deliver while in Chicago.

Frees Drug Law Arrests.
United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason yesterday discharged Dr. I. C. Gary, superintendent of the People's hospital, a K. K. K. doctor, a druggist, and Noah Williams, a negro, who were arrested charged with violation of the Harrison law. It was shown that Williams' wife was ill and that Dr. Gary had prescribed morphine to keep her alive. Dr. Otto Budd of 204 South Michigan avenue was arrested charged with violation of the anti-narcotic law. He was released on \$5,000 bonds.

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NEW WARRANT FOR GROGAN.
Chief Healey Makes Charge Defeated Candidate Sold Liquor Without License.

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BANKER'S RICHES ESTRANGE HEIRS

Two Sons and Daughter of
Warner Van Norden in
Litigation Over Estate.

PUTS BLAME ON FATHER.
New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Efforts on the part of Miss Cora Langdon Van Norden and the Rev. Theodore Langdon Van Norden, as executors of the will of their father, the late Warner Van Norden, founder of the trust company bearing his name, to collect \$1,288,000 from his brother, Warner M. Van Norden, which they allege he is indebted to the estate, have resulted in serious charges against the defendant brother, and by him in his answer against his dead father.

The allegations against Warner M. Van Norden in the suit, which came to trial today in the Supreme court, are that while he was president of the Nineteenth Ward bank he indulged in speculations that reached more than \$10,000,000, and that in order to meet the losses growing out of these speculations and to carry on the speculations he misappropriated more than \$700,000 from the funds of the bank.

Brother Makes Counter Claim.
It is alleged that his father made good this money to the bank, besides paying other losses by his son, and that to do this it was necessary for the father to sell large holdings of securities.

Van Norden, who also at one time was president of the Van Norden Trust company and owned the Van Norden Manufacturing company, has answered the suit against him by alleging that his father had used for his own purposes certain property turned over to him by his son with a power of attorney, that four of the five notes on which the action is brought were satisfied, while the fifth note for \$400,000 held by the senior Van Norden was given by the defendant without consideration, the son making a counter claim against the estate of his father, which in turn is disputed by the brother and sister as executors.

Returns from Trip to China.
After the failure of the Van Norden Magazine and the merging of the Van Norden Trust company with the Carnegie Trust company, now defunct, Warner M. Van Norden went to China. His return to New York was not noted until the will of his father was published.

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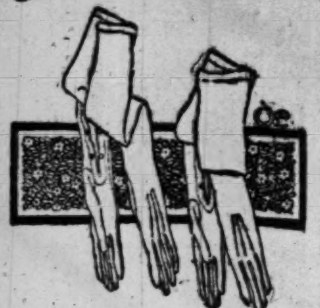
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Mandel Brothers

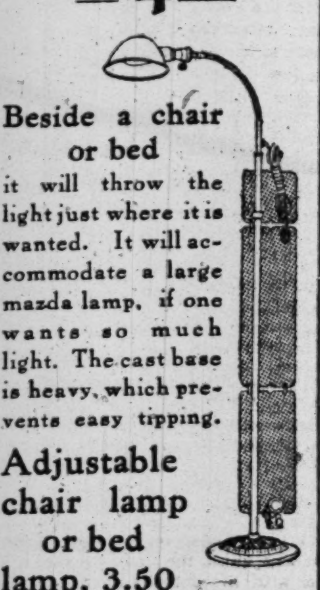
First floor
16-button
pure silk
gloves, 68c



Specially purchased
lot of 3,600 pairs
All double-tipped; all with
wide cut arms and in pure
ivory white; complete range
of sizes. First floor.

Mandel Brothers

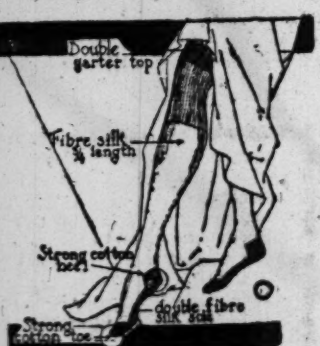
Sixth floor
This practical
reading lamp
—with a adjustable rod,
flexible arm, metal hood—
for 4.50



Beside a chair
or bed
it will throw the
light just where it is
wanted. It will accom-
modate a large
magma lamp, if one
wants so much
light. The cast base
is heavy, which pre-
vents easy tipping.
Adjustable
chair lamp
or bed
lamp. 3.50
—it is to be fastened on
back of bed or chair; 8 feet
of cord in adjustable reel.
This lamp very conveniently
carried on one's travels.
Sixth floor.

Mandel Brothers

Subway store
Guaranteed
silk fiber
hose, 58c



—a coupon with every pair
—if the hose do not give
satisfaction present them
with the coupon and re-
ceive a new pair gratis.
Subway store.

FOWNES

KID FITTING
SILK GLOVES
Women acquainted with
Fownes quality in ALL
kinds of gloves, are
demanding Fownes SILK
gloves,—with reason.
Smartest, and most
satisfactory,—but
they cost no more.
All lengths, sizes
and shades.
Double-tipped?
—Of course!
Ask your
dealer.

THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN
doesn't let her husband take THE
TRIBUNE with him when he goes to
work. She keeps it for herself and
reads it carefully. Her husband buys
another at the station or on the corner.

**COLONEL A BOSS,
BARNES' REPLIES
SEEK TO PROVE**

Attacks Veracity of Roosevelt
and His Witnesses on
Gross Examination.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 14.—William Barnes spent two hours under vigorous cross examination in the Supreme court this afternoon in his trial against Theodore Roosevelt.

He was questioned about his meetings with Col. Roosevelt while the latter was governor of New York, about editorials that appeared in the Albany Evening Journal about his activities during the legislative deadlock over the selection of a United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, and about his interest in the printing business in Albany.

He told how he happened to discuss political organization with Col. Roosevelt and of "listening" while the colonel talked about many things, including Senator Platt and appointments. Mr. Barnes will resume the stand on Monday for further questioning.

Attacks Colonel's Veracity.
The former chairman of the Republican state committee concluded his direct examination during the forenoon by denying his organization policies, denying the truth of portions of the testimony of the defendant and his witness, Lloyd W. France of Brooklyn, and in contradistinction to the testimony of the latter, the witness William Leach. He denied that he had told Mr. France he could vote the "riff-raff" of the Democratic party in the Republican primaries and so disgust the voters that they would demand a repeal of the law.

He swore he did not meet Mr. Leach in New York during the senatorial deadlock of 1911 and told him that he could be looking at that time to end it. He swore he had never met or seen Mr. Murphy more than once in his life.

Denies Influencing Votes.
Many of the questions he answered on direct examination were designed, his counsel said, to indicate the "dominance" of the defendant in the Republican party. Mr. Barnes emphatically denied that he ever had tried to influence the votes of legislators. He did say, however, that he was subjected to constant solicitation on the senatorial question.

During his four hours on the witness stand he maintained his customary evenness of voice, but once he showed impatience when John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Col. Roosevelt, closely questioned him about the times he saw and talked with the defendant, when the colonel was governor.

Col. Roosevelt watched Mr. Barnes all day, apparently so interested that he kept looking over his shoulder to him. The colonel announced that he intended to catch a late train for New York and would return to Syracuse Sunday night.

Quizzed About Printing.
In the cross examination of Mr. Barnes by Mr. Bowers relative to the Albany Journal the witness said he gave all the time needed to both the business and editorial department.

Toward the close of the cross examination Mr. Bowers asked:
"Do you remember a letter written by you to Col. Roosevelt in which you said the establishment of a state printing house would hurt you financially?"

"Yes."
"Did you see him on that subject?"
"I couldn't swear to it."

Admits Writing Platt.
"Did you write to any one else about that?"
"To Senator Platt."

"What was your object?"
"Way, the establishment of a state printing house would have been detrimental to the business of the Journal."

Thompson on Student Tour.

MAYOR VIEWING BRIDWELL SOUP WAGON

**MAYOR TURNS
STUDENT A DAY**

Tours City Institutions and
Gets His Information
First Hand.

company, as well as to every printing house in Albany.

"Would a state printing establishment have any effect upon the publishing of a newspaper?"

"Yes, in the matter of prices and wages."

Colonel Did the Talking.
Previous to this Mr. Barnes was asked: "Did you see Col. Roosevelt frequently or infrequently during the first year of his governorship?"

"Frequently."
"Did you have talks in which you expressed your respective views?"

"No, just the contrary."
"You said you knew of no issues between Col. Roosevelt and Senator Platt. What did he say in that respect?"

"He said he was going to get along with Senator Platt and be governor, too."

"Why did he tell you that?"
"He assumed, I guess, that I thought that was impossible."

William Hale Thompson temporarily laid aside his prerogatives as mayor yesterday and became a student at first hand of municipal affairs.

He spent the day inspecting the municipal reduction plant, the new city foundry and warehouse, the bridewell, and the dog pound. The mayor sought information from engineers, superintendents, workmen, and bridewell prisoners. It was the first of a series of similar studies that will be made by Mr. Thompson.

The mayor indicated he would retain John L. Whitman as the head of the bridewell.

Indorses Whitman Plan.
The mayor indorsed Mr. Whitman's plan to have the prisoners raise their own vegetables. He also approved tentatively a scheme to establish a night school for the inmates.

"The objection is made that it would simply educate the prisoners to be better criminals," remarked Mr. Whitman.

"There's nothing in that, in my opinion," said the mayor.

As the mayor was going through the women's section it appeared for a few moments as if he might exercise official clemency.

"I want to see the mayor," cried a woman. "I got six months. I don't know what I'm here for. I have four children at home. My name is Emma Marston."

The mayor listened to the woman's story and asked Mr. Whitman to investigate. He found she had been sentenced for keeping a resort.

Views on City Ownership.
The foundry and warehouse, which are in the process of construction, elicited from the mayor his views on municipal ownership and operation.

"Municipal ownership must meet the same test of efficiency that is applied to private enterprise, otherwise it must be judged a failure," he said.

The mayor said the dog pound is too small and dingy and must be rebuilt. Among those who accompanied the mayor were Commissioner of Public Works Moorhouse, Deputy Commissioner Burkhardt, Controller Pike, Health Commissioner Robertson, Commodore James A. Pugh, and Charles A. McCulloch.

County Gets Cheaper Money.
County Clerk Robert M. Switzer yesterday made arrangements with three banks to loan the county \$500,000 on tax anticipation warrants at 4 1/2 per cent interest. In previous years the county has paid 5 per cent. The Union Trust company, the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, and the Continental and Commercial National bank agreed to the new rate.

**SIMPLE LIVING
AT HOME URGED
TO MOLD YOUNG**

Mothers' Congress Espouses
Cause of Father and Warns
of Extreme Styles.

Ottawa, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Resolutions urging more simple living at home and for school children were adopted today by the Illinois Congress of Mothers and the Parents and Teachers' association. The resolutions say:

"Resolved, That the Illinois Congress of Mothers urges more simple living that the father may have the opportunity to enjoy the full measure of his privilege and responsibility in regard to his children.

"Resolved, That we recommend simplicity and inexpensive dressing for schoolgirls of all ages, and inasmuch as parents are more effective if accompanied by example, we strongly urge upon mothers to avoid extreme styles and adopt for themselves a simple, modest, and becoming style of dress."

Would Teach Parenthood.
The following recommendations by the resolutions committee were concurred in: Supervised recreation for childhood. Better education for the duties of parenthood.

State requirement for birth registration. Rural organization for child welfare. Compulsory school medical inspection. Establishment of juvenile courts in Illinois counties with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The passage of the Shortt child labor bill.

The indorsement of the fund to parents act and its installation in every county in Illinois.

That the kindergarten be made a part of every school system.

That the mothers' congress work against vocational education bills, which stand for a dual system and for the unity of the school system.

Indorsement of the constructive work of the home culture center and other similar clubs and furtherance of the community life in rural districts.

Mrs. Langworthy President.
Officers were elected at the afternoon session. Mrs. F. B. Langworthy of River Forest was re-elected president.

The vice president are Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Carbondale; Mrs. Harry Fleming, Bloomington; Mrs. Samuel Bratt, De Kalb; Mrs. C. B. Ripley, Galesburg; Mrs. W. D. Roberts, Jacksonville.

The others officers are recording secretary, Mrs. M. B. Hinkle, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jacob Mueller, Oak Park; treasurer, Mrs. M. P. Means, Chicago; directors, Mrs. C. M. Cartwright, Evanston; Mrs. W. S. Gooden, Loda; Mrs. T. J. Knudson, Springfield; Mrs. L. K. Evans, El Paso, and Mrs. H. S. Antrim, Cairo.

Chicago was selected as the place for holding the meeting next year. A message was wired to the Portland National society inviting the congress of mothers to meet with them in Chicago in 1916.

Mrs. Eggers read a report of the extension work committee. There are thirty-eight new schools this year, 2,380 new members, and seven new clubs in Chicago, with four to be reported on. There is a total of 3,000 new members in 1914 and 1915.

Airport Launching Postponed.
Because the hanger for the airport, donated to the Illinois naval reserve by Stuart McDonald, is not finished, the launching has been postponed from tomorrow to May 22.

**COURTS SCORED
AND DEFENDED**

Labor Leader Holds Justice
Is for Rich; Rival In-
dorses Injunction.

AT INDUSTRIAL QUIZ.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Opposite views of the treatment of labor in the courts were heard by the industrial relations commission here today from Daniel Davenport, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott association, and Anton Johannsen, a California labor organizer.

The former vigorously indorsed the use of the injunction in labor disputes and asserted that organized labor was fully as well treated as organized capital before the law.

The labor leader voiced a deep dissatisfaction with justice, under which, he declared, "the rich man goes free and the poor man goes to jail."

Says Capital Uses Gunmen.
Reviewing the activities of the International Iron Workers' union, which culminated in the trial of the McNamara brothers, Johannsen told a picturesque story of the strike methods, and charged that the use of gunmen and thugs by employers was widespread. His testimony was delivered with much emphasis, with considerable gesticulation, and some profanity.

Commissioner Weinstock asked Johannsen if he justified the use of violence, specifically referring to the dynamiting cases.

"It may be," said the witness, "that the iron workers fought back with dynamite. I do not justify the killing of any man. You talk about the twenty-six lives lost in the Los Angeles Times building, but what of the 300, 400, or 500 men killed by the steel trust in the metal trades? I say put them all in jail."

"Mother" Jones Ends Story.
"Mother" Jones continued her story of the Colorado coal strike and described her nine weeks' detention at Trinidad. She read a statement reviewing court decisions relating to the use of militia in strikes.

"Under decisions such as these," she said, "men, women and children are deprived of life and liberty. The deathly horrors perpetrated by the militia at the command of corporate greed threaten the very existence of our government. There are no rights which the workman can enforce in the courts."

"If you do not want anarchists in this country, the courts must hark back to the days of liberty when the writ of habeas corpus was sacred and when the military power could not kill and imprison men and women without regard to the law."

In conclusion, "Mother" Jones recommended government ownership of industries and means of transportation.

Defends Use of Injunction.
A vigorous defense of the use of injunctions in labor disputes was voiced by Mr. Davenport when he took the stand.

"I believe that the use of injunctions has accomplished the greatest possible good," he declared. "I only regret that on account of the limitations of the jurisdiction of the federal courts the injunction process cannot be more widely used."

Commissioner O'Connell questioned Davenport closely as to the activities of the Anti-Boycott association. The witness said the organization was in no way connected with the National Association of Manufacturers, and that it had probably 500 members.

There is a Demand for Homes Here Now

Now to GET THERE: Take Any Street Car, Transfer to 12th Street Car, Ride to 56th Avenue. Take Any Elevated Car to the Douglas Park Branch, Ride to End of Line.

The Best Spot in Chicago to Own a Lot

There is a Demand for Homes Here Now

Now to GET THERE: Take Any Street Car, Transfer to 12th Street Car, Ride to 56th Avenue. Take Any Elevated Car to the Douglas Park Branch, Ride to End of Line.

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The Best Spot in Chicago to Own a Lot

**CAPTAIN OF "GIANTS" NINE
KILLS LITTLE BOY WITH BAT.**

Vincenzo Gurica Swings at Stone,
Misses and Hits 4 Year Old Freddie
Dreher on Head.

The "Giants" were fighting for the world's championship in a passageway under a flat building at 225 West Twenty-fourth place yesterday. Vincenzo Gurica, aged 9 and captain of the "Giants," was at bat.

"You're the bleachers, get back," he said, prodding 4 year old Freddie Dreher in the ribs with the stick that served for a bat.

Freddie stepped aside. Then one of the opposing team picked up a stone and aimed it at Vincenzo. To show his prowess with the stick he swung with all his might and missed the stone but hit Freddie's tumbled head. Freddie is dead.

Hurt by Air Tank Explosion.
A compressed air tank in the Top-Ten shop, 10 East Ontario street, exploded yesterday while Herman Iger, 1943 Roosevelt street, was refilling it. Iger's skull was fractured and he was injured internally.

**PRESENT PLANS TO BUILD
AUTO PARKING STRUCTURE.**

Motor Club Officials Lay Proposal
to Erect Inclosure in Grant Park
Before Commissioners.

Plans for erecting an inclosure in Grant park east of the Illinois Central railroad, from Montrose to Van Buren streets, for parking automobiles were laid before J. J. Foster, superintendent of the south park system, and Chief of Police C. C. Healy yesterday by members of the Chicago Motor club.

Chief Healy and Mr. Foster approved the plans and will bring them up at the next meeting of the south park commissioners.

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**WHAT TO DO FOR
ITCHING SKINS**

Eczema, ringworm and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need not hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is, the Resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resitol ointment and resitol soap. This proved so remarkably successful that thousands of other physicians have been prescribing it constantly for 20 years. Resinol stops itching instantly, and almost always heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resitol soap can be bought at any drug-gist's and are not at all expensive.

TAKE THIS "L" TRAIN

IT WILL CARRY YOU TO THE SPOT WHERE YOU CAN MAKE MONEY



5¢ FARE THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Big Profits
for You—NOW!
AT THE END OF THE DOUGLAS PARK
BRANCH of the METROPOLITAN "L" THE

Metropolitan Subdivision

Central (56th) Ave., Between 12th and 19th Sts.

Only 40 minutes from the Loop. Nowhere in Chicago can you equal this opportunity. The very fact that the "L" runs to this point—PROVES that the people want homes here—that there are more coming. Go out and see for yourself how this entire section is growing, right now. People are buying lots rapidly every day, because they know that rapid elevated transportation and 5-cent car fare makes values and increases prices.

Central Av. Business Lots, as Low as \$600 Easy Terms \$60 Down \$10 Monthly Large Residence Lots, 30x125, as Low as \$475 Easy Terms \$50 Down \$8 Monthly

Water, sewer and cement walks on Central (56th) Ave. IN NOW AND PAID FOR

Come out to Central (56th) Avenue, see these lots on a full section line street paved with asphalt. All section line streets have made money for buyers, and Central (56th) Avenue has the further advantage of being AT THE END OF THE ELEVATED.

There is a Demand for Homes Here Now

Now to GET THERE: Take Any Street Car, Transfer to 12th Street Car, Ride to 56th Avenue. Take Any Elevated Car to the Douglas Park Branch, Ride to End of Line.

The Best Spot in Chicago to Own a Lot

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to our "quick sales at small profits" policy, our sales in our many subdivisions have increased to such proportions that we have moved to new and larger quarters. Same phone, Randolph 7124. Our new address is

60 W. Washington St.
Second Floor.

W. F. KAISER & CO.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Men's Clothing Store, Second Floor, South Room.

Shower-Proof Tweed Topcoats
For Street and Motor Wear
Special at \$15

Even though the price is low these coats are well tailored. The shoulders and sleeves are silk or satin lined.

They are knee-length, with full back, patch pockets and stitched sleeves and skirt, and the season's smart colors are in evidence—greens, grays, tans, blues—in mixtures and plain effects.

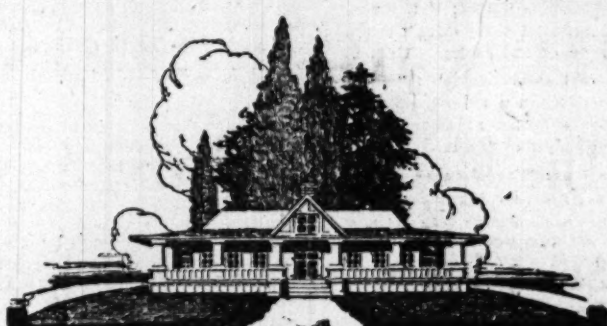
Sizes 34 to 42-in. chest measure.
—Special, \$15.

Fine coats for the cool days of spring and summer and for evenings.

Gabardine and rubberized rain-coats in tan and gray—sizes 34 to 44-inch chest measure, at \$15 and \$20.



Second Floor, South Room.



Here's a chance to
Double Your Money!

Kentworth Boulevard
Addition
to OAK PARK

when the improvements are completed will be the most charming Residence Park in Chicago. Prices will increase from 50% to 100% the moment this property is fully developed. Now is the time for the shrewd investor to get busy.

Lots in this Addition as low as \$16.50 a Foot
Lots on Oak Park Ave. as low as \$26.50 a Foot
Lots on the same Boulevard just 3 Blocks
South are now Selling for \$100 a Foot.

Just think of buying property on Oak Park Ave. for \$26.50 a foot when similar lots just three blocks south are being held at \$100 a foot. The \$100 a foot lots are fully developed. The \$26.50 lots are not fully developed but in a very few months they will be. The minute construction work is completed watch the prices jump.

Ground Floor Prices to First Buyers
The present remarkable low prices at which this property is offered is but a part of our plan to sell out this addition quickly. We want to get a lot of attractive homes started at once. Then the balance of the lots will sell themselves. Buy now and profit, whether it's a home or an investment you're after. Remember, improvements will be paid for by us.

Come Out by Auto or "L"

Tomorrow, if possible, and see what wonderful bargains are being offered. Wise buyers can soon double their money. Motor out to Washington Blvd. to Oak Park Ave. and north on Oak Park Ave. to the property—cor. Oak Park Ave. and Division St. Or take Chicago and Oak Park "L" to Oak Park Ave. Station where our FREE Auto will take you to addition.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR OUR "FREE" BOOK WHICH EXPLAINS ALL.

SALINGER & HUBBARD
REAL ESTATE SUBDIVIDERS
630 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG.—Phone Randolph 5334

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 9, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Ver paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Daily .. 336,847
Sunday .. 334,348

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spotted, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mislaid or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money was paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." Stephen Decatur.

WAR WILL BE WAR.

The most dangerous and damaging fallacy that possibly could be devised is the theory that if the tragic extremity of war with Germany should be averted or forced upon us we should or could fight it by proxy.

If, war being declared, we restrict ourselves to making more munitions for French and British and Russian soldiers to use we should be held in the most just and lasting contempt.

War, let us be perfectly certain, means no such shameful immunity as this. It means immediate action by our navy. It means an immediate summons of our citizen soldiery. It means an immediate beginning of training of hundreds of thousands of green volunteers, and it means the dispatch to the war at the earliest moment of as large a force as we could whip into shape for active service.

This would take months, but the time for battle would come unless for some reason not now discernible the war should end before it arrived. The American nation will not fight, if fight it must, with its money bags or its mouth. We are pacific, but not pitious. If war is justified, it is worth not less than "the last full measure of devotion."

The American public has a profound moral repulsion from the killing of noncombatants. There will be individuals and newspapers capable of seeking advantage from this emotion by flag waving and rhetoric. It is the duty of conscientious and clear thinking men and newspapers to steady public feeling and to help public opinion formulate without self-deception or confusion of issues and with a full comprehension of consequences.

FOR PEACE AND WORK.

The mayor has done a welcome and very valuable service to the community by inducing the contractors to repeat their offer to the carpenters and the latter's officials to recommend to the district council a referendum upon the offer. The most serious obstacle to peace seems thus to have been removed.

Responsibility for continuance of a wasteful and foredoomed strike now rests upon the district council. If the contractors' offer is now submitted to the men it hardly can be believed they will refuse it. Such refusal would involve a far greater financial loss to the carpenters than they would make up even if they won, and the chance of their winning is virtually nil. Public opinion and public interest are sharply opposed to industrial disturbance at such a time as this. What the workers and the whole community urgently need are peace and work. Unemployment and business stagnation have weighed upon us too long. The carpenters for their own sake and for all concerned should help to end them.

BELGIAN RELIEF AND OUR DUTY.

The unparalleled and gigantic task of feeding a whole nation and thus saving it from extinction is literally, without exaggeration, the task they devote on the people of the United States. This is the statement of the international commission for relief in Belgium, and the details and figures furnished in the latest circulars of the commission abundantly support the statement.

Up to April 3 the commission had superintended the expenditure and distribution of nearly \$500,000,000 on food and clothing. While there are four sources of relief, the chief is "the charity of the world," and since Europe is practically all in arms the duty and responsibility of saving Belgium—of feeding the mothers and their babies, the old, infirm and sick, the totally destitute and unemployed—fall principally on Americans. The commission must raise from the source named not less than \$2,500,000 a month. The actual number of Belgians absolutely dependent on charitable relief is 1,400,000, and this number is increasing rather than decreasing, since many of those who originally had some savings or some property convertible into sustenance have exhausted their resources and are compelled to apply to the commission for the bare necessities of existence.

The commission appears to have organized its work with efficiency and method. It maintains a provisioning department for the benefit of those Belgians who still can afford to pay for food and clothing. It sells at a profit, on the right principle that a part of the burden of supporting the destitute should fall on the well to do in Belgium itself. The price of bread is fixed at the London level, and the profit realized is due to the ample and eager volunteer work of the Belgians and to valuable concessions made by numerous firms. Middlemen's expenses are almost entirely eliminated.

It is the benevolent department that is appealing to the world, and, to repeat, chiefly to the United States, for the \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000 needed to keep in devastated and crushed Belgium the spark of national life alight. History records no such instance as this—the saving of a sacrificed and innocent nation, a nation deprived of means of livelihood, by the charity and generosity of the world. We Americans have responded commendably to Belgian appeals, but the end is not yet in sight; additional millions are urgently required and must be poured into that brave and bleeding little country. We must continue to give freely and liberally.

It should be repeated in this connection that the impression given in the press report that \$50,000,000 had been sent to Belgium by Americans is erroneous. This total covers all distribution through New York, not merely our own contributions. Mr. Arthur Aldis, a member of the Belgian relief committee in Chicago, a week or so ago stated that up to April 1 American

contributions had been \$5,000,000, including the Rockefeller gift, as against \$4,000,000 from other countries. His estimate up to May 1 is \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 from the United States and a little over \$5,000,000 from the rest.

This is a creditable but not by any means an overwhelming proportion considering our situation and resources.

It should be said also in this connection that Chicago and the middle west have not a very high position on the list of contributing communities. An opportunity to make up a little for this is offered in the project for a field hospital to be named after Chicago and in memory of Mme. Depage, the charming and devoted Belgian woman whose life was lost on the Lusitania. Chicagoans already have contributed \$30,000 for this purpose, and it is desired to raise \$10,000 more, which will bring the sum up to an amount sufficient to equip two units. The Belgians are said to be in sore need of field hospitals, and contributions to this fund will serve an urgent humanitarian purpose.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY.

The American note to Germany, written by President Wilson and signed by Secretary Bryan, is not a final statement of the opinion and position of our government, but, unless brusque and unnecessary action by Germany makes it otherwise, a preliminary document.

The president seems to have had two general purposes in mind. One was to declare the opinion of the United States upon submarine warfare against merchant ships, whether of neutral or belligerent nations. This opinion is clearly stated as one opposed to submarine operations which cannot be kept within the formerly accepted rules of international law.

Mr. Wilson has told the German government that the objection to the present method of attack against their enemies' trade lies in the "practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all humanity regards as imperative."

That is a protest which Americans, while there remains time for reflection, should understand clearly. The enemies' trade is not needfully restricted to the ships of enemy ownership and operation. It is also trade of neutrals with the enemy, but it is inclusive of both.

The protest does not relate merely to American interests and lives, but runs generally against the violation of heretofore accepted international law, regardless of whether the victim be English, French, Russian, or American. Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, or Spanish. It is a protest against the destruction of a Grimby trawler, or an East India merchantman, or a French channel packet, or a Swedish ore boat.

It asks Germany to abandon, in the interest of humanity and justice, the whole attack upon enemy commerce not strictly in the interests of the United States but in the interests of civilization and common good.

Col. Roosevelt has insisted that we ought to have protested against the violation of Belgian neutrality. The present protest against the submarine operations, so far as it relates to other than American interests and so far as it is made in the name of humanity and justice, is such a protest as might have been made against the invasion of Belgium.

This protest represents one of the two general purposes which the president seems to have had in mind. One assumption would be that it was put forth as a declaration of principle to record the United States upon this question but not to commit it to action. The assumption gains credibility when the indications of Mr. Wilson's other purpose have been observed.

It is with reference wholly to American citizens and interests that the president uses the words:

"The Imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Action will be based upon that statement, we take it, and not upon the general declaration relating to international law.

There may be Americans who want a punitive war against Germany in retaliation for the destruction of the Lusitania and who want it regardless of concessions and compromises which might establish an agreement protecting the rights of neutrals. There may be Americans who want to avoid a war with Germany regardless of anything which may arise.

The great majority of Americans, we are certain, want to preserve their true national dignity and maintain their national integrity, heedful of every factor in the case, just to all, neither aggressive nor timorous.

Therefore we think that the majority of Americans, steadfastly, courageously, and confidently, are taking their place quietly behind the government, hoping that out of the preliminaries begun with Berlin there may come an adjustment preserving our rights, conceding every defensible German claim, safeguarding every interest of humanity which it is out duty to safeguard, and proving us what we should like to be—just, righteous, and strong nation.

Editorial of the Day.

EVERY CITIZEN CAN HELP.

(From the New York Times.)

No matter what the outcome may be of the international problem which is absorbing the public attention, doubt as to necessity for an immediate strengthening of our national defenses cannot now exist in the mind of the most peacefully disposed American citizen. We are not going to plunge into war; we are going to avoid war as long as it is possible to do so with honor, but the lesson of the hour is that war cannot always be avoided by being peaceable and minding our own business. War exists in its most terrible forms, and it has been brought perilously near to us. We cannot be prepared in time of peace to take part in a war with a first class power, that is out of the question. But we can take measures to improve our coast defenses, strengthen our naval force, and increase our army to the statutory limit, so that in case of alarm we may be better prepared to set in motion all the machinery for our protection.

Members of congress do not lack influence in the recess. It is not necessary to wait for the session to urge them to take the question of improving our defenses under consideration. If every citizen who recognizes this vital necessity will take steps to urge upon the representative of his district action as prompt and effective as possible with a view to enlarging the naval program and bringing the mobile army up to the standard he will undoubtedly be instrumental in hastening the required reform.

A LINE-O-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

A YOUNG woman became so absorbed in a book that she couldn't stop reading it, and has forgotten her identity. She is now in the detention hospital, still reading. As might be expected, the name of the book is not mentioned.

CONCERNING one feature of the United States note there is general agreement that it is singular that the Imperial German government is referred to in the plural and the United States in the singular.

NO one, we hope, is deceived by the urbanity of the United States note. Roosevelt in his most belligerent mood would not have penned a more significant paper. Those who desired Pres. Wilson to be firm must be wholly satisfied. Granite is not firmer.

ADD INTERVIEWS ON THE U. S. NOTE.

Secretary of State Bryan: "A forceful, well-worded document. I read it with intense interest."

Referring to the Federal building's dehand clock, "What," inquires H. W. N., "attracts more attention and is less interesting than a clock dial without hands?" We can think of several things—a book by Harold Bell Wright, for one.

WE'LL MATCH THE HIGHLAND PARK LEFFER AGAINST THEM AND START HIM AT SCOTCH.

Director Schroeder, who received the plug from the Iowa gymnastic team, at the state meet, the first of the week and it is now adorning the walls of his office with the plugs won by the team year ago. Winning the plugs two years in succession shows how the new sport is developing at Iowa.

"If you don't like the included, give it to Vox Pop," writes D. N. Nay, say: Pop might print it, and then we'd have to read it a second time.

AYE!

(From the New York Sun.)

At a time like this wise men keep their mouths shut, their ears half closed, and their minds wholly open.

HAVING accepted the foregoing excellent advice for myself, we pass it on to contribute with the suggestion that they, too, accept it.

FORDIANA.

Sir: Everything was ready for our fishing trip but a tin can to put the worms in. On consulting wife as to where to find one she said, "Why, I thought you were going in our neighbor's." G. E. D.

(From the Waterloo, Ia., Courier.)
Wanted—Ford reader, scale, showman, and other grocery store fixtures.

[From Printing Art.]
"One thing we have discovered," said W. C. Brownell of the Ford Motor company, "is that the American public is willing to believe anything that seems true. You would be surprised to learn how many letters we received from people who really believed that our car was made of old tin cans. It isn't funny—it is pathetic. It shows how careful one must be to tell the public the exact truth. The faith of the millions is one of the most wonderful things I know." [Note the word "seems."]

IT appears to be a question of veracity between Col. Roosevelt and Boss Barnes. And you know who founded the Annapolis Club.

Wherein Odds Are Offered to Florence.

Sir: Florence's conscious pride (reminding one of our earnest friend Narcissus) recalls something I saw at a health resort a few days ago. One of the ladies present wore a beautiful set of light tan socks. A companion placed to the socks was a delectable short skirt. Now, the glass in colored prior is an ideal place where ladies may obtain the value whilst they sew plaid for Scottish soldiers at all, and the lady with the socks took up her situation in this long room. Needless to say, she chose a place where properties, as well as chair location, made the most of the handsome socks and the navel's disclosed above these socks! I had the house nurse, my wife, and the lady clerk walk past to view the scenery. Naturally, each was jealous. The nurse wished to know how the lady of the socks held down her corset, and my wife whispered that supports were circled above the knees. We all agreed in this case that the supports were considerably above, and the others seemed to think it odd that I, a well married man, had been first to discover the navel's disclosed above the socks. Again my wife was equal to the explanation by saying that I had seen, perhaps, every burlesque show on the road. I wish that I knew Florence better; but, having nothing but her word for it, I must offer the prevailing odds on the lady of the socks. Unusu.

FROM a La Salle street announcement: "Shearson, Hammill & Co. will open a branch office for the season in the Jones house at Oconomowoc, Wis., under the management of Mr. A. W. Bunk."

As a Change from War Pomes.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

This little baryard ballad is respectfully dedicated to the greatest poetry center of all time, Gov. Major of Missouri. O, say, have you heard
Of that wonderful bird,
And the marvelous deeds it can do,
The peer of all things
That are fitted with wings,
The magical hen of Missouri?

Fifty millions a year
Are her profits and clear,
If what we are told is all true,
For the governor tells
Of the two billion shells
From the magical hen of Missouri.

End on end 'round the earth
At its tropical height,
They would make of white circles just two,
And if she would scratch
All the time on one patch
A Panama ditch she could do.

Let the eagle be dumb
And the ostrich look glum,
And sad be the mournful emu,
The pride of all things
That are fitted with wings
Is the wonderful hen of Missouri.

FOR the benefit of persons who depend exclusively on this Periopole of Periopolecity for suggestions about running an automobile, we are glad to state that, at the outset, it is best to take the w. k. bull by its equally w. k. horns. Yesterday afternoon marked our fourth or fifth trick at the wheel, and, resolved to do or bust, we headed for the Rush street bridge and crossed it four times. Somewhat to our surprise, nothing happened.

"DR. DERNBURG, Who U. S. May Expel," Chicago Journal.

Since we object to Dernburg we ought to use the objective mood.

Pretty good.

Sir: How's this? A friend of mine told me the other day that he felt like an electric sign looks in the daytime.

"THE weakness of The Hague tribunal is that recourse to it is optional," Des Moines Register and Leader. Dye sees?

OVERHEARD IN A RACINE RESTAURANT.
"How, you should fix a sandwich."

"Will can we? The ham is all." J. P. B.

WARNING.
[From the Amherst, N. Y., Record.]

The presiding elder of Zion's chapel will preach all day Sunday.

WE are not waving any flags—not yet.

INSTEAD, we beg to propose a toast:

"LADIES and gentlemen, the President!"

How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦ By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

CAN ANYTHING BE DONE TO CURE CANCER?

NOT very much. If the disease is discovered early and operation is done promptly, the chance of cure is fairly good. If the disease is advanced, operation, radium, and X-rays are of limited value. The only cures cured by parties are not cures at all. Somebody has been mistaken, honestly or otherwise.

Can anything be done to prevent cancer? Yes. Cancer is to be classed as a preventable disease. As soon as the information can be obtained in the general public mind, that fact is most important.

There are three phases to this cancer prevention question. In a certain sense cancer is an inheritable disease. Inheritance can be prevented.

Cancer results from long continued irritation of the tissues of a locality. This irritation can be prevented in such a condition that the cancer will be completely controlled. Over-nourishment can be controlled. Therefore, the statement that cancer can be prevented.

Now for the details of the first of these proposals. The statistical proof that cancer runs in families has been known for a long time. Of the people who die of the cancer age about one in ten dies of cancer. If, in a given family, the death rate from cancer among those dying at the cancer age is one in five or higher, we say that they belong to a cancer family. There are families in which the cancer rate among the people concerned is much more than one in five.

For several years Miss Sipe of the University of Chicago has been patiently working out the proof that cancer runs in families. She has made thousands of observations. Among the cancer rates among mice multiply abundantly, breed when young, and, in their breeding, can be completely controlled, she chose to study the family histories of mice rather than those of men.

She had one family of cancer mice under observation for twenty-five generations. As the result of these thousands of completely controlled experiments she is able to state certain conclusions with great positiveness.

"Cancer follows the laws of heredity with an inevitableness which makes it a character which can be manipulated." The inheritance law of cancer is exactly the same as that of albinism. There need be no albinism. The condition can be absolutely prevented.

Continuing, she says: "Cancer can be absolutely prevented."

REPLY TO MRS. L. C. B. I think you will find you have some trouble in your nose, polyps, an infected antrum, or something of that character. There is considerable chance that you will develop asthma if you neglect your nose. The tendency of asthma is basic in asthma, is a matter of constitutional makeup, and it runs in families. People of this group do well to avoid eggs, milk, butter, and fish.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENY.

(Copyright, 1915: By the Brewster Co.)

royalist cause at the battle of Worcester, he became a great favorite of Charles II. after the restoration. Charles II. would not recognize Cromwell's peerages, but bestowed upon his favorite, as plain Charles Howard, Esq., the earldom of Carlisle, the viscountcy of Howard of Morpeth, and the barony of Dacre of Glisland. From him the present earl is descended in a direct male line.

It was but the other day that I was referring in these letters to the misfortunes of the late Gen. Valentine Baker Pasha, the one time commander of the Turkish hussars. Now comes the news of the death in England of the woman in the case—the woman who was the cause of his dismissal from the British army, of his prison sentence, and of the forfeiture of his honors and distinctions, including the cross of the Order of the Bath.

Sister of an officer of the army and of a well known member of the bar, she never married and has bequeathed her large fortune to her lawyer-brother's daughter, stipulating, however, in her will that the girl should forfeit the legacy if ever she became a nun or a Sister of Mercy.

No one seems to know what prejudice the splinter in question had against nuns and Sisters of Mercy. But the peculiar provisions of her will indicate that she was as queer in her mind as in the days so many years ago, when she brought those outrageous charges against the unhappy Col. Valentine Baker, whose only sin seems to have been that he had been dining not wisely, but too well.

Few people, even among Gen. Baker's comrades and friends, were aware of the fact that she was a near relative of the late Sir William Jenner, the favorite physician of Queen Victoria, who exercised a considerable amount of influence over his sovereign in other matters than those relating to her health. It is to this influence, it is said, that is due the extraordinary leniency which the late queen displayed towards Gen. Baker and her refusal to listen to the appeals of her two sons, King Edward and the Duke of Connaught, to those of her own blood, the Duke of Cambridge, the earl of Argyll, and the Duke of Devonshire, to the army of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, and of Khedive Tewfik of Egypt for his restoration to the army in recognition of his magnificent bravery under fire in Turkey and in Egypt and as the victim of a crazy hallucination of a hysterical woman.

Out of respect for her relatives I forbear from mentioning her name, although it can easily be ascertained by those who will take the trouble to hunt up the record of Valentine Baker's memorable trial.

Pope Benedict XV. has, through the official organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, published an absolute denial of the widely circulated story that there is a radio-telegraphic plant in the Vatican palace or gardens.

According to the Italian national law of guarantees, which the Italian government communicated to the foreign powers forty years or more ago, the holy see has a perfect right to its own telegraphic system, and, although wireless telegraphy was not even dreamed of when that law was framed, there is no reason to assume that it is not now included in the guarantees.

The purpose of that particular clause dealing with the Vatican's own telegraphic system was to show the world that the new order of things created in 1870 did not interfere with the pope's system of communication with the outer world.

Pope Benedict XV. and his secretary of state, however, fully realized the difficulties which would arise if a wireless system were to remain in operation at the Vatican while Italy was at war with Austria and Germany, and accordingly the holy father has made a point of dispensing with any sort of radio-telegraphic installation within the precincts of his palace or grounds and has notified the world to that effect.

WHERE ALL AMERICANS BELONG!

(From the Public Ledger, Philadelphia.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

RAILROADS ORDERED TO REPAIR CROSSING.

Chicago, May 11.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Permit me to call your attention to the condition of the railway crossing of the Belt Line railroad at Vincennes avenue and Eighty-third street. At this point the street crosses twenty-nine railroad tracks and the crossing is in such a condition that it is impossible to drive over it without extreme discomfort to the occupants of the vehicle, even when driving at a speed as low as three or four miles per hour. It is also dangerous on account of the fact that the holes and ruts are so deep that the automobile is liable to stall its engine, and this is made even more probable by the fact that the mud drive is very slowly.

H. S. MILLER.
The Belt railway and the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad companies have been directed to repair the crossing over the tracks at the location stated. The matter will be followed up by this department.

WALTER G. LEININGER.
Superintendent of Streets.

SPAUDLING AVENUE LIGHTS TO BE IMPROVED.

Chicago, May 11.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Kindly advise me as to what will be done towards the lighting of Spaulding avenue, between Twelfth and Fillmore streets.

Plans are now in the hands of the sanitary district for the rehabilitation of the lighting system in this part of the city, and on Spaulding avenue, between the points mentioned above, new electric lamps will be placed, using underground construction. It is expected this work will be completed within the next sixty days.

RAT PALMER.
Commissioner of Electricity.

IS THE TIME RIFE?

Chicago, May 13.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Is this not the time for the convocation of "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World"? Is it not our duty as one of the great powers of this planet which hold the destinies of the future destiny of mankind to bring the accused before the tribunal of nations for the hearing of evidence, both for the establishment of the charge and in the defense of it, that a verdict may be rendered for the benefit of the human race?

A jury composed of representatives, one from each of the civilized nations, would at least carry with it the moral sense of the world upon the accusation of murder in the sinking of the Lusitania. Such a proceeding would at least lay the foundation of that supreme tribunal composed of representatives of the nations which every thinking man concedes must ultimately settle the quarrels of the contending nations upon our globe and enforce its decrees by the united power of civilization.

WARREN FRASE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

GIVES LIFE TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Chicago, May 14.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Not the least valuable inference to be drawn from the message of the president of the United States to the German government is that your country is determined that, so far as in its power may, it will hitherto have been known as international law among the nations, shall not perish from the earth.

JOHN S. ROWLAND.
1548 First National Bank Building.

"ENGLAND ALWAYS RIGHT!"

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—One-fourth of the American population is of German descent. Let there be no misunderstanding. We German-Americans stand together. We pray for German success, our hearts are burning for Germany's welfare; her cause is ours.

It is a terrible thing to love one's country with all your heart, to owe allegiance to her, and yet to have this unconquerable sympathy and hope for the mother country demanding expressions, rebuffs against the injustice of the American newspapers, the American government in its dealings with Germany and England.

Why is England always right and Germany always wrong? Why do we find tone to the other? Why do we realize that new conditions of warfare make England's paper blockade effective, while Germany's submarine blockade, likewise a new condition, is against the law of nations? What is the difference between blowing a ship up with an English mine illegally planted in the North sea, or with a German torpedo in the English channel?

How can I teach my own small son to love his country? My country, right or wrong, when my heart is filled with bitterness?

NELL HARTY.

THESE RIGHTS INALIENABLE.

Chicago, May 14.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—The constitution of the United States guarantees its citizens, among others, two inalienable rights:

1. That we may travel on a powder barrel whenever and wherever we please.

2. That we may make our money and display it at this time in token of our loyalty in our government and our demand for the principles involved until the code of international law is established.

We dare not tolerate interference with "the pursuit of our happiness" by our alien!

R. M. KOCH, 472

AMERICANS BELONG!

Public Ledger, Philadelphia.



d of the People.

be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

TO NO DEFINITE PLANS FOR STREET OILING.

Chicago, May 10.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly inform me if South State street between Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Third streets will be oiled this spring.

J. G. ARKES, 10247 South State street.

The recent decision of the Supreme court regarding the wheel tax collection has compelled us to change our plans regarding the particular line of work, and for this reason we are unable to say just when the street oiling will be done. However, we will oil the streets as soon as we are advised how much money will be available for this work, so that we can plan accordingly.

REASON FOR OILING STREETS.

Chicago, May 10.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly advise me when Michigan and Indiana avenues south of Fifty-fifth street will be oiled. I would also like to know why the streets are oiled.

E. V. WELLS, 6102 Vernon avenue.

Oiling is done to relieve the dusty condition of main streets. The cross streets which are used in crossing from one side of the street to the other are always sanded with good clean sand and so that the oil will not track on the wheels nor into the houses. While the oiling operation is going on if the children were kept from playing on the street we think the cause of these complaints would be eliminated. As to when Michigan and Indiana avenues south of Fifty-fifth street are to be oiled would say that the recent decision of the Supreme court regarding wheel tax collections has compelled us to change our plans regarding this particular line of work and for this reason we are unable to say just when the street oiling will be done. However, we will oil the street just as soon as we are advised how much money will be available for this work so that we can plan accordingly.

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These rights we must maintain and fight for the principles involved until all nations recognize and embody them in the code of international law.

We dare not tolerate interference with "the pursuit of our happiness" by any alien!

R. M. KOCH, 4729 North Troy street.

WOULD DISPLAY FLAGS.

Chicago, May 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Although I am not an advocate of stirring belligerent feelings, I feel that it will show our true patriotism if every citizen who owns an American flag would display it at this time in token of our faith in our government and our demand for international rights. Could you not print some such request as this in your great paper?

Yours cordially,

NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE, Elizabeth Harrison, President.

See Yourself in a Motion Picture Play

See yourself on the "movie" screen in your own neighborhood theater. See yourself in a unique three-reel drama that will be shown in motion picture theaters *all over the world*. Here is your chance to develop hidden talent for motion picture acting and spring into fame at one jump. *In ninety days you may be known all over America.* Three thousand feet of new film is waiting for you. The best moving picture machine in Selig's outfit is ready. The scenario is written. The stage setting is planned. *And on July 8th the operator will start turning the camera crank to make one of the most unique and fascinating pictures ever shown.* **WILL YOU BE IN IT?**

Three people in Chicago and its suburbs will be given a chance to play a part in this picture. *Three people* will have an unequalled opportunity to display their talent for motion picture acting. *Three people* will be taken to the wonderful Selig studios at Los Angeles to meet famous writers, noted producers, and great players whose names are on every lip. *Three people* will be taken from Chicago to the California Fairs and back on a wonderful 17-day tour in palatial Pullman cars, visiting a dozen Western cities, with **ALL EXPENSES PAID.**

If you want to be one of those three people write The Tribune a letter *tonight* about some Motion Picture Play you see today that is advertised in *The Tribune's Movie Directory*. Write another letter tomorrow about the play you see *tomorrow*. Write a letter about every really interesting play you see *between now and June 21st.*

The three most interesting letters received by June 21st will entitle the people who write them to play parts in the unique three-reel Selig play that will be *acted on the Selig Special Exposition Flyer that pulls out of the Northwestern Terminal Station July 8th, returning July 25th.*

The three most interesting letters will give the people who write them a glorious 17-day tour all over the West—one of the greatest travel tours that has ever been planned—**WITH ALL EXPENSES PAID.**

The three most interesting letters will take the people who write them to Colorado Springs, to Pike's Peak, to Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, and *even down into the northern edge of Mexico.*

Start in now. Get a blank from your theater and write a letter *tonight* about the play you see today or the play you see this evening. *The prize is big. It is worthy of your best effort. Start today.*

Address Your Letters to Department 526, The Chicago Tribune

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

The three most interesting letters will give the people who write them the best accommodations in the great hotels of the West, will take them on wonderful automobile tours, and will take them to the *two greatest World's Fairs the world has ever known—with ALL EXPENSES PAID FROM THE START TO THE END OF THE TRIP.*

Any man, woman or child may enter this contest, excepting persons either directly or indirectly connected with *The Tribune* or with the *Selig Polyscope Company*. The only condition is that your letters must be written about *some play advertised in The Tribune's Movie Directory by the theater which is showing the play.*

You must write your letters on blanks specially provided for this purpose, and these blanks may be secured *free of charge from your theater, or from The Tribune Business Office, or from the Selig Polyscope Company, 12th floor Garland Bldg., N. E. Corner Washington and Wabash.* Your letters must not contain more than 150 words each.

W. N. Selig, President of the Selig Polyscope Company, S. A. Hutchison, Manager of Tours, Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, and Kitty Kelly of The Tribune staff, will be the judges who will decide which are the *three most interesting letters.*

CUBS TORPEDO 3 BROOKLYN GUNNERS AND WIN 19-4

MAKE AMENDS FOR UPSETS BY ROBBY'S CREW

Invaders, Led by Knisely, Roll Up Total of 24 Base Hits.

BY I. E. SANBORN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 14.—Special.—For what the Robins had done to them in the previous two days the Cubs wreaked a regular Germanic revenge today in the final game of the series, compiling a total average of 19 to 4.

It was savage, inhuman, brutal—everything Mr. Bryce said about the conduct of the Germans in Belgium, and then some. Three Brooklyn gunners were torpedoes in rapid succession at the start, and not until President Ebbets threatened to hold the Cubs to a "strict accounting" for all the fatalities did the mad savagery let up at all.

The wrecking of the good ship Wilbur God was averaged many times over, and perhaps the other invaders of Long Island will find the Robins more tame. The Cubs had more than two defeats to average, for it developed today that God had been the point of his shoulder blade and will have to wear a plaster cast, which will contain him to the repair shop for at least a month.

Knisely Hits Five Singles.

Pete Knisely, who broke into the lineup in account of the accident to God, was chief avenger. The Pickleburg demonstrator led all the rest in the terrific homecoming which the Cubs unleashed on the defenseless Robins. Five hits, all of them singles, were piled off by Knisely in six times at bat. The best anybody else could do was three singles.

In all, the Cubs rolled up twenty-four base hits off three hurlers, and three home runs which Williams poked into the left field corner. The grand total of bases batted with the Cubs' hit was thirty-seven. Philan, Fisher, Schulte, and Williams grabbed three safeties apiece. The great Zim was content with two and a pass.

Strandberg Puzzles Robins.

Pete Strandberg and his fork ball shut the Robins out for four innings, and by that time the score was 15 to six, so he left the rest of the game and practiced fishing the fork ball new ways. The result was three gift runs in the fifth and sixth in the ninth for the Robins.

Southpaw Atchison, who started against the Cubs, got off easily in the opening inning. Fisher single, Schulte double, a long fly, a pass, a double steal, and Atchison's wild throw netted only two runs. But the southpaw's finish came easily in the second, which was a most brutal round. Brenahan, first up, was pegged out at first, then things began to happen. Knisely singled and Strandberg helped himself to a three-bagger to left. That's all right, but Knisely Robinson that they had his pitcher, so he switched to Cadore.

Quick Exit for Cadore.

The young right hander did not last long enough to get even one man out. Fisher and Schulte singled, and Brenahan's first up was pegged out. Sauer was passed for the second time. Four runs had scored in that inning, the bases were full, and all only one was out. Knisely, who had been called to the slaughter by Brenahan and Williams greeted him with a torpedo single which scored two more runs. Brenahan unhooked another single, which drove in one man, and made the score 15 to six. That was eight for the inning, so Knisely and Strandberg went out.

The third was almost as bad. Nine Cubs went to bat and six of them smashed the ball for safeties, scoring five more runs with the aid of Sauer's third pass. They might have been going till dark before Appleton could retire them if Strandberg had not rapped into a double play.

Manager Robinson Groggy.

Manager Robinson was unconscious on the bench by that time and there was nobody to take command of the ship, so Appleton had to finish. The Cubs remained and made only four more runs in the remaining six rounds. Score:

CHICAGO.										
	AB	R	H	E	B	S	H	P	O	E
3b., 2b.	7	1	3	3	5	0	0	0	2	3
Fisher, 2b.	7	1	3	3	5	0	0	0	1	3
Strandberg, 1b.	7	1	3	3	5	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	5	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	2
3b., 2b.	1	3	1	3	3	0	0	1	4	3
Fry, 1b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
3b., 2b.	6	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	3
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FERRETS OF TAX DODGERS CALLED TO CONFERENCE

Federal Collectors and Agents
to Hold Meeting in
Washington.

Plans for a more stringent enforcement of the income tax law will be made by treasury department officials at a conference called yesterday to be held in Washington June 1. Collectors of internal revenue and agents charged with running down income tax dodgers have been notified to attend.

Collector Julius F. Smetanka and Revenue Agent Dan J. Chapin were notified by W. H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue. The gathering is the first of its kind ever held. The government plans to make it an annual event.

Much Evasion Uncovered.
That there are many errors in returns and widespread evasion of payment of individual income as well as corporation taxes are indicated by the result of the work of ten agents known as auditors working out of the Chicago office. In five months these men have uncovered errors and discovered evasions which have resulted in the collection of \$400,000 additional taxes. This has been done at a cost to the government of only \$5,000, the agents' pay being only \$100 a month.

Only Surface Scratched.
"While we are pleased with the results we have only begun to scratch the surface," Mr. Smetanka said. "There is undoubtedly much evasion and possibly unintentional errors in filing returns. On rare occasions we have had to return money where we found the taxpayer had paid too much."

In the letting calling the Washington conference Commissioner Osborn states the department is not satisfied with the income tax returns. At the conference methods employed by the various collectors will be compared and a general plan adopted.

FORM TRUST FOR CITY CHARITIES

Officials of Harris Bank Announce Plan for Intelligent Bequests to Poor.

AIM MAY BE CHANGED.

Announcement of a new charitable enterprise, designed especially to administer philanthropic bequests in Chicago and Cook county, was announced yesterday by Albert W. Harris and Edward F. Smith, respectively president and secretary of the Harris Trust and Savings bank. An unnamed group of persons credited with suggesting the plan have signified their intention of donating \$200,000 as a working nest egg for "The Chicago Community Trust," the official designation of the new movement.

The fund is to be administered by a committee of five nonpolitical members, no more than two of which shall belong to the same religious faith. All are to be residents of Chicago. One committee member is to be appointed by the mayor, one by the judge of the Probate court, one by the judge of the United States Court of First instance in equity suits, and two by the directors of the bank.

Chances of Greater Good.
The resolution creating the trust states that greater good can be accomplished in charitable bequests if the bequests permit of change in the particular objects or enterprises to be encouraged or assisted.

It is intended that existing channels of distribution, such as the United Charities and other charitable organizations be utilized as aids in distributing the money. Secretary Smith pointed out that the new trust will be in the position of contributor to some existing organizations.

What to Do with Bequests.
"A difficulty in handling charitable bequests has been to know what to do with them in the event that the specific charity to which they are given becomes unnecessary or ceases to exist," explained Mr. Smith. "For example, I understand there is a fund for a home for seamen of American sailing vessels created by bequest many years ago. Today there are so few old sailors to whom the bequest applies that they are virtually living in a club."

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Two of Many Attractive New Modes in
Women's Suits of Palm Beach
Cloth at \$13.75 and \$15

Essential to the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman this summer will be the suit of Palm Beach cloth.

And we believe that both in point of value and style our present very complete and varied assortments of these suits will prove unusually interesting.

Smart and novel ideas are introduced in these suits, as may be seen from the two sketched.



The Palm Beach Cloth Suits at \$13.75

Sketched at the right. In the "natural" shade, this suit permits its short and swaggy belted coat to flare over a skirt as smartly flaring. Specially priced at \$13.75.

The Palm Beach Cloth Suits at \$15

Sketched at the left. This suit, of the "trim and tailored" type, presents a choice of black or navy blue Palm Beach cloth, hair-line striped in white. \$15.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

Fur storage at Mandel's is a science that insures full protection against moths, fire and burglars.

Mandel Brothers

where costuming is held an art

Saturday, a special clearing

of women's
spring
coats

at 23.50

—many attractive models, late styles, in gabardines, coverts, serges, velour cloths and worsteds.

All the coats silk-lined

—all tailored in a superior manner. Included in the lot are

tans, navy blue, checks, plaids and all-black. One model here illustrated.

Fourth floor



"I've Come for the Child!"

An inspiring example of mother-love is this picturized romantic novel, "The Diamond from the Sky." You've probably never read a novel that teemed so with passion, ambition, adventure. Chapter two of this great story, together with a complete synopsis of chapter one will appear

In Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune



A Picturized Romantic Novel

By Roy L. McCardell

Ten thousand dollars in cash is offered for a sequel to this photoplay-story. Only a suggestion is wanted—not more than 1000 words. No experience is necessary. Your idea, written in a simple form, may earn the prize. Try for it! See the motion pictures at leading theatres. Read the story in the Chicago Sunday Tribune. Then write your suggestion.

Be Sure to Read this Absorbing Story

IN TOMORROW'S

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Turn to the Motion Picture Directory of Today's Tribune for List of Theatres Showing "The Diamond From the Sky"—TODAY



SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

* * 17

LET US FORGET, PROBLEM OF IDLE STILL MENACES

Show Sentinels of Vast Army
Go, but Leave Their
Puzzle to City.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

The man stood on the sidewalk in front of one of the big skyscrapers. He had been in the same place and in the same attitude every day for more than four months. His clothes are old and worn. Even during the cold weather of winter he wore no overcoat. A patch of white cloth shows between the sole of one of his shoes and its upper. There is a tear in the knee of one of his trousers.

Help this unemployed.
Buy a Christian Socialist.

Under one arm is a small bundle of papers. In his right hand he holds a copy of the paper. The man's eyes are cast down. Hundreds of people pass him every hour, but he never looks at one of them. He is listless, motionless. Not once in ten minutes does he change his position. Not once does he move his lips. He simply stands and waits.

Image of Defeat.

The man's face, bristly with a week's beard, is fixed and expressionless. It is marked with deep lines. It is the face of a man who has been beaten to his knees, who has given up the fight and surrenders. One watches vainly for the slightest flicker of interest or feeling—an absent, hopeless, almost lifeless face. One in a long time a man or a woman stops to look at him. They look at him with a pitying, almost scornful, glance. Not once does he open his mouth. With the last possible motion he slips the nickel into his pocket, takes another step, and disappears into a store image of defeat. The same man or one much like him stood on 100 street corners in the loop district every day during the winter. Some of them are standing yet.

Get on People's Nerves.

These motionless, spiritless sentinels, who ask for nothing and make no sign of recognition when something is given them, get on the nerves of many well-fed and well-dressed people.

There was something uncanny and uncomfortable in finding on almost every corner in the loop the same kind of a man, facing the passing crowd all day and yet seeing nobody, speaking to nobody.

The utter lack of expression, the absence of any sign of animation, was so regular and uniform that it suggested they must all be part of a great propaganda, an object lesson intended to impress several hundred thousands of people a day with the wide prevalence of hopeless poverty, to make the careless public realize that there are a great number of broken and defeated men, who have lost heart and spirit and for whom something should be done.

Seen in Other Cities.

In New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities the same sort of sentinels stood on the downtown street corners. They were all in Chicago and elsewhere—sentinels of the great army of the unemployed. As they gradually vanished with the coming of warm weather, it is likely that the public will quickly forget the great unsolved problem which they helped to visualize. Not until next winter, when unemployment again becomes pressing as it does every winter, will people again begin to think and to talk—always talk—of unemployment and of means to prevent it.

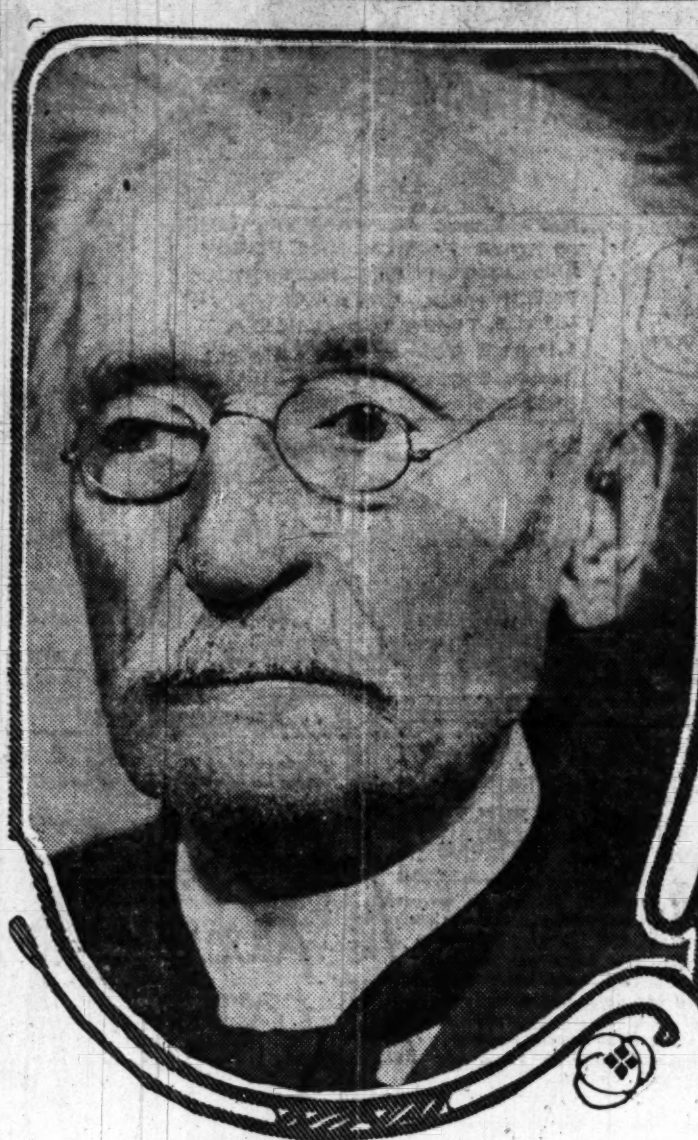
It is almost certain that nothing will be done about unemployment in Chicago, for instance, until next fall—when it will be too late to do anything. If the problem is to be met in the winter of 1915-16 plans must be laid to meet it now.

Wild Estimates Exceeded.

Meanwhile it may be noted that recent reports from three different investigations made in New York City show that the number of unemployed in the eastern metropolis during the last winter was vastly greater than the widest radical estimate. When during last January certain social workers in New York got out an estimate that there were 300,000 men and women out of work they were met with a storm of denunciation. Leading citizens, prominent business men, called them "reckless demagogues" and declared that their "wild exaggerations" should be rebuked by every sane and sober citizen. Present Mayor Mitchell of New York organized a committee on unemployment. About the same time one of the big industrial insurance companies and the United States department of labor started, each on its own responsibility, to investigate the situation.

The reports of these three independent and separate investigations are now completed. They show that during the winter months of this year from 400,000 to 500,000 wage earners in New York City were out of work at the same time. With this light on the New York situation it becomes fairly certain that those authorities who estimated the number of unemployed in Chicago at 150,000 were rather under than over the truth. If Mayor Thompson wants to appoint a committee to provide some means for meeting the problem of unemployment he should name its members now.

Veteran Baton Chief Sick.



"JOHNNIE" HAND

DAYTIME BANDIT CREW TAKES \$300

Stenographer's Quick Eye
Recognizes Leader and
Furnishes Hot Clew.

Miss Mary Conahan slipped a blank letterhead in her machine in the office of the Englewood Spring Bed company at 615 West Thirty-ninth street yesterday and looked at the clock. It was 5 o'clock, one hour before closing time on the most important day of the week—pay day.

William Leonard, the superintendent, was going over the pay roll. George W. Hahn and Charles A. Zeller, bookkeepers, were chatting with Sam Adams, a salesman.

The side door was flipped open and in stepped a 19 year old boy in a blue serge suit and tan shoes. He wore a black and white checked cap. Two men followed him. Miss Conahan glanced up. There was something familiar about the boy. The three drew guns.

Gallant Young Desperado.

"If any one makes a break we'll kill the whole bunch," commanded the tan shoe leader.

"Don't hurt the girl, fellows," he added. "I know her and she's all right."

He pointed the revolver close to Leonard's face, at the same time shielding his own face with his left hand. He ordered Leonard to open the safe. The iron door opened and disclosed a satchel containing the \$300 pay roll.

Leonard passed the grip to the boy, who ordered him and Hahn to enter a small closet, where they were locked in.

She Knows Him!

The three then backed out. Miss Conahan saw them run across a vacant lot in an alley in the rear of her home at 3833 Lowe avenue, where they leaped into a waiting automobile.

"Why—why, I know that boy," gasped Miss Conahan and then collapsed. The white letterhead she held yesterday at her waist was the key to the mystery.

The name of the boy leader of the band was obtained from a neighbor of Miss Conahan, who was able to identify him from the stenographer's description. The police refused to disclose his name or address. They asserted they would have him in custody before morning.

CHAMPION PERCH EATER FALLS BEFORE HUNGRY FOE.

When Capt. Gorman quit at Twenty-third Fish. Capt. Smith was Still Going Under Full Steam.

Capt. Joseph Smith of the South Chicago police station challenged Capt. Harry Gorman of the stockyards station to a fish eating contest and was defeated.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Robt. Ind. After consuming his twenty-third perch Capt. Gorman staged and pulled the napkin from his neck. Capt. Smith was still eating. Capt. Gorman had been eating for some time. He had been eating for some time. He had been eating for some time.

LET MYSTERY WOMAN GO.

Tennessee Sheriff Telegraphs Releasing Mrs. E. B. Whitney from Surveillance.

Mrs. E. B. Whitney of Fayetteville, Tenn., may go as far as she likes today without being watched by detectives, but she is as much of a mystery to the Chicago police as ever. Two detectives who have been keeping her under surveillance at the Lexington hotel at the request of Sheriff W. T. Phillips of Fayetteville were withdrawn last night. The Chicago police are waiting for a telegram from Phillips announcing that they could quit, since Mrs. Whitney's husband had been arrested. No one hereabouts knows the reason for Whitney's arrest.

HE DINES ELITE; COMES TO GRIEF

New York Reform School
Youth Poses as "Consul";
Then, Horrors! Police!

New York, May 14.—(Special.)—Betrayed by the gorgeousness of his gold lace uniform, "Lieut. Commander" Ethan Allen Weinberg, "consul general for Roumania," was locked up at police headquarters tonight, charged with violating his parole from Elmira reformatory.

Weinberg, who is 21, last night sat at the head of a lavishly decorated table in a banquet room of the Hotel Astor. Enormous epaulettes squared his shoulders and his breast made him look as if he had strayed from the subway vault.

The occasion was a "dinner tendered by Lieut. Com. Ethan Allen Weinberg, K. C., consul general for Roumania, to Dr. Alfonso Quinones, vice president of San Salvador, and his staff." Quotation marks are used because that was what was on the menu cards.

Some of the Phantom Guests.

If one cared to go on believing what the engraved menu card said, among the guests were Lieut. Sterling, U. S. N.; Lieut. George A. Kauff of the police department; Capt. Hutchinson, aid to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, and many other officers of the United States navy.

However, six persons really were present. They were Joseph E. Suay and Roberto Aguilar of Dr. Quinones's staff; Vice Consul General Montano of Costa Rica; Irving Gordon, Miss Sedellsten, and "Lieutenant Commander" Ethan Allen Weinberg, consul general for Roumania.

When the "consul general" was asked today why his name was not among the available lists of consuls in New York, he was ready with the information that it was only on Monday that he had "exchanged addresses."

Has Guard of Marines.

Ethan several days ago turned up at the Astor. The boy "consul" visited the United States fleet in an impressive if somewhat ill-fitting uniform, where he is said to have been received with extreme courtesy.

At any rate, he drove about New York on Thursday, decked in gold lace and escorted by a guard of United States marines. Capt. Hutchinson said tonight that no such assignment had been made. It developed subsequently that the guard had been delegated for Vice President Quinones, who has shown great respect for the supposed Roumanian consul.

The "consul general" seemed well supplied with funds. He has been about the Astor for several weeks, and his bills have been promptly paid.

Sleuths Plot Proposed Dinner.

"Consul General Weinberg" today issued a statement that next week he would be the host to the commanders of the fleet, the vice president of the United States, and the members of the cabinet. But the detectives spoiled all this tonight.

Ethan Allen Weinberg in 1911 was charged with stealing from his employer. Sentence was suspended, but a few months later when he was again arrested he was sent to Elmira.

WORK TO SAVE LEO FRANK.

Chicagoans Announce Mass Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow at Powers Theater.

A mass meeting to crystallize Chicago sentiment in favor of the commutation of the life sentence of Leo M. Frank of Atlanta will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow at Powers theater.

No announcement as to speakers or proposed action was made.

"JOHNNIE" HAND, WIZARD OF BATON, ON HOSPITAL COT

Chicago's Veteran Band Master Thinks He Hears Music Beyond the Gates.

SOCIETY LONG HIS PATRON.

Prof. John A. Hand (Johnnie), Chicago's veteran music master, has laid his work habits aside and may add to it no more. At the German hospital he quietly remarked in feeble voice yesterday, "Just let THE TRIBUNE say that 'Johnnie' Hand may go today or tomorrow, and I lie here listening to 'the herald angels sing.'"

"Johnnie" was carried to the hospital three weeks ago after an attack of cancer of the hand master and orchestra leader in Chicago since 1850, when he came to the city from the Rhine section in Prussia, where he was born in 1830. Old age and an incurable malady caused his retirement several months ago.

"Johnnie" Hand has stood unique in local music circles and for generations has been held in great affection by members of the pioneer families in Chicago. It long has been his boast that he provided the wedding music for the grandmothers and grandfathers of many Chicagoans, and in his time he has led in the parade of every president of the United States from Buchanan to Taft, and it is a chief regret that he has not played at similar functions in honor of President Wilson.

Recalls Lincoln Park.

"But, ach, what's the use, I soon go to join my wife and many, many more not here now," he said as he ran his wrinkled fingers across a wain and wrinkled face. "Say," he said, brightening for the moment, "I wait once more to go over to my old front yard, Lincoln park, and see the flowers and the new band stand on the ground where I played so often. The Harp Consorts and my son, Armand, and the other old friends, they will be there to be at the dedication of the stand, but 'Johnnie' will not be there. He will be a member, a grand old member, of the Harp Consorts, a grand old member, of the Harp Consorts, a grand old member, of the Harp Consorts."

Near his hospital cot was a large and worn volume of newspaper clippings and programs of dances, band concerts, and their functions. A glance through these is taken by his callers and then he becomes reminiscent. The book shows that he has played at social affairs for three generations of Chicagoans.

Society His Patron.

One of the most famous was represented by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Ferdinand and Mrs. Othman of the Peck family, the Keeps, MacVasgas, Bairs, the Arnou, the Smiths, Palmers, Winsters, McCormicks, Medills, the Pullmans, the Runnells, the Wallers, Blackstones, Drakes, Farwells, Cramers, De Kovens, Fairbanks, Seids, Rawsons, Storers, the Ferrys, the Smiths, Tuttlers, Wentworths, Leiths, the Kimballas, and hosts more prominent locally in days long gone.

The first time "Johnnie" played in his special report on waters of the Illinois river and tributaries, said that an examination of the flow of the main sewer showed the organic matter discharged by it, when calculated in the dry condition, amounted to over 112 tons daily. This was equivalent, he said, to the sewage of a population of 1,000,000 people.

Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health, spoke of Bubbly creek as a germ breeder and distributor, that took the lives of 8,000 people in Illinois last year.

Ald. Henry P. Bergen of the Thirtieth ward described Bubbly creek as he knew it, and containing also a list of premium winners. The price of the "World" is 30 cents a copy, which enables the publisher to set aside a considerable amount each week for premiums.

Mr. Averitt asserts John J. Kilcoyne, an old time baseball promoter, is chief owner of the "World."

The "World" is not circulated through the mails and as an additional safeguard should there arise a question as to the legality of its premium proposition, tickets which are given to each week to subscribers contain the warning: "No money or other valuable consideration is to be given for the tickets."

The 20,000 copies, which, according to Mr. Averitt, are sold in Chicago each week, are sent to the city by express. They are distributed without the aid of the postoffice among the 115 local agencies. There they are delivered to subscribers, again with no use of the mails.

In each of the agencies is displayed a sign which reads:

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY WORLD. Ask the Man!

Northern Trust Company Asks Judge to Determine Right to Hold Shares of Stock.

The Northern Trust company asked the Circuit court in two bills yesterday to determine whether it has a right to hold shares of stock as parts of trust funds for six of its clients.

Those affected by the trust company's action are Albert Sprague II, Mrs. Mary Sprague Miller, and Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell, children of the late Otho R. A. Sprague, and Harold R. Warner, Mrs. Maud Warner McCormick, and Mrs. Ethel Warner Motherhead, children of the late Ears J. Warner.

In the settlement of the Sprague estate Ears J. Warner and Albert A. Sprague, the executor, turned over the decedent's 2,500 shares of stock in Sprague, Warner & Co. as a trust fund for the Sprague children. Similar action was taken when Mr. Warner died.

Since the death of the Sprague executor, it is said, question as to the company's authority has arisen, and the court is asked to construe the two wills. It is stated in the bills that it is for the best interests of the beneficiaries that the company continue to hold the stock and that its sale would mean a loss to the estate.

Usher at K. of C. Benefit Comedy.



MISS MARGARET McGEENEY

Miss Margaret McGeeney is one of the ushers at the performance of "Too Much Smith," given Thursday and yesterday and to be repeated today by the Larebionds at Central Music hall. The play, a farce comedy, is being produced under the auspices of La Rabida council, Knights of Columbus, for the benefit of the council clubhouse fund.

Three Biggest to Fight.

What are perhaps the three biggest of the baseball pools—the "Weekly World," the Consolidated, and Jim O'Leary's Mutual—have retained counsel and show a disposition to fight any move to close them down.

Massmeeting Proposes to Bury It with Flowers and a Dirge.

Flowers and a dirge are ready for Bubbly creek. The residents "back of the yards" resolved last night at a mass meeting in the University of Chicago Settlement, 4500 Gees avenue, to bury Bubbly creek.

Mrs. C. E. McLain of 5000 South Arden avenue requested members of the seventeen affiliated organizations to meet on her bank at 1 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon for the funeral ceremonies. This in the hope that the sanitary district trustees and the city council will order Bubbly creek covered from sight forever.

Miss McDowell Urges Closing.

The closing of the open sewer known as Bubbly creek is the greatest interest in life just now," said Miss Mary McDowell. "Bubbly creek is much too poetic a title for this sewer. Prof. J. H. Long in his special report on waters of the Illinois river and tributaries, said that an examination of the flow of the main sewer showed the organic matter discharged by it, when calculated in the dry condition, amounted to over 112 tons daily. This was equivalent, he said, to the sewage of a population of 1,000,000 people."

Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health, spoke of Bubbly creek as a germ breeder and distributor, that took the lives of 8,000 people in Illinois last year.

Ald. Henry P. Bergen of the Thirtieth ward described Bubbly creek as he knew it, and containing also a list of premium winners. The price of the "World" is 30 cents a copy, which enables the publisher to set aside a considerable amount each week for premiums.

Mr. Averitt asserts John J. Kilcoyne, an old time baseball promoter, is chief owner of the "World."

The "World" is not circulated through the mails and as an additional safeguard should there arise a question as to the legality of its premium proposition, tickets which are given to each week to subscribers contain the warning: "No money or other valuable consideration is to be given for the tickets."

The 20,000 copies, which, according to Mr. Averitt, are sold in Chicago each week, are sent to the city by express. They are distributed without the aid of the postoffice among the 115 local agencies. There they are delivered to subscribers, again with no use of the mails.

In each of the agencies is displayed a sign which reads:

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY WORLD. Ask the Man!

Northern Trust Company Asks Judge to Determine Right to Hold Shares of Stock.

The Northern Trust company asked the Circuit court in two bills yesterday to determine whether it has a right to hold shares of stock as parts of trust funds for six of its clients.

Those affected by the trust company's action are Albert Sprague II, Mrs. Mary Sprague Miller, and Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell, children of the late Otho R. A. Sprague, and Harold R. Warner, Mrs. Maud Warner McCormick, and Mrs. Ethel Warner Motherhead, children of the late Ears J. Warner.

In the settlement of the Sprague estate Ears J. Warner and Albert A. Sprague, the executor, turned over the decedent's 2,500 shares of stock in Sprague, Warner & Co. as a trust fund for the Sprague children. Similar action was taken when Mr. Warner died.

Since the death of the Sprague executor, it is said, question as to the company's authority has arisen, and the court is asked to construe the two wills. It is stated in the bills that it is for the best interests of the beneficiaries that the company continue to hold the stock and that its sale would mean a loss to the estate.

BASEBALL POOLS DEFY THE POLICE; GUARD PROFITS

Weekly World, 30 Cents Copy, Consolidated and Mutual Offer Big Prizes.

KEEP OUT OF THE MAILS.

Herman F. Schuetzler has been Chicago's first deputy superintendent of police long enough to become something of a sea lawyer. All ordinary and many extraordinary police problems find ready solutions on tap in his mental card index, but for the last couple of weeks the first deputy has been scratching his head in contemplation of a poser.

The attention of the first deputy's office has been called to the operations of the baseball pool syndicates, which collect thousands of dollars a week from the patrons of saloons, pool halls, cigar stores, barber shops, and newsstands in Chicago.

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How Kilcoyne Makes a Killing in Coin.

IN CHICAGO.

World sold in Chicago	each week.....	20,000
Gross income at 30 cents	per copy.....	\$ 6,000
Chicago says not to be	ly 2% cents per copy.....	500
Subagents get weekly.....		1,000
John Kilcoyne, publisher	at Wilkesbarre, Pa.,	
gets weekly.....		4,500

IN THE UNITED STATES.

World sold in country	each week.....	200,000
Kilcoyne gets weekly.....		\$45,000
Weekly prices.....		21,940
Kilcoyne nets weekly	aside from cost of paper \$25,000	

same during the week to be counted for low weekly premiums.

"The total number of runs made in double headers count as one game.

"Positively no attention will be paid to mail communications. See your local agent for any information desired."

Enticing Premiums.

Below are the rules in the premium list. If the total number of runs made in a week by the six teams punched is greater than the total runs of any of the other many possible six team combinations the lucky subscriber gets a premium of \$1,500.

If his combination is second high he gets \$500; if third high, \$200; if fourth high, \$100; if fifth high, \$50; if sixth high, \$100; if seventh high, \$75.

Not are the "booby prizes" to be sneezed at. The holder of the ticket indicating the six teams making the smallest number of runs in the course of the week draws \$300, the holder of the second \$200, the holder of the third \$100, and so on down—or up.

Then there are daily prizes, too, for the highest daily combinations, starting at \$100.

Same Bag of Gold.

"Our premium proposition is quite as legitimate," said Mr. Averitt yesterday, "as that of any newspaper which, to boost its circulation, gives away houses and lots, bags of gold, trips to the orient, minimum percolators, or encyclopedic dictionaries."

"We are boosting the circulation of the Weekly World, which has been published for four years, but is just coming into Chicago this season. Readers find the paper worth the money asked for it, apparently, and, of course, are interested in the premiums. One man told me he'd take the 'World' every week, even if he was positive he would never win a prize. He found it lots of fun, he said, to feel he had a personal interest in the baseball scores every day. He would get his money's worth by checking up scores and seeing how his combination stood from day to day."

44,000 Combinations Possible.

"Something like 44,000 different six team combinations are possible with twenty teams, so there are positively no premium cards given out having the same combinations punched. The only chance of a tie is where two or more sets of teams make an equal total of runs."

"The profits to the publishers aren't as great as they may appear. For instance, agents' and subagents' profits on the 'World' are 10 percent. The publisher's profit is 10 percent. The publisher's profit is 10 percent. The publisher's profit is 10 percent."

"The premiums on each 44,000 of circulation total \$6,015. When more than 44,000 circulation is reached the publisher's profit is 10 percent. The publisher's profit is 10 percent. The publisher's profit is 10 percent."

There are no duplications. There are now four districts, in each of which premium slips of a different color are issued.

His Figures on Money.

"Now, the subscribers pay more than \$13,000 for the 44,000 copies of the 'World' of that goes to Wilkesbarre. That doesn't leave a margin of \$2,000 to meet the other heavy expenses after the publisher's profit is taken out."

Attorney Herren said the next move was up to Schuetzler, who has spoken of an intention to get an opinion from the corporation counsel on the legality of the Weekly World's premium offer. At the postoffice it was said the paper was violating no federal law.

Kilcoyne's Record at Home.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 14.—(Special.)—John J. Kilcoyne is interested in a new kind of pool game, and he is old here. He formerly was interested in baseball and also conducted amusements at resorts. He has been operating the baseball pool for years. He has been making a big profit, as his prizes have been as high as \$1,500 a week. The Weekly World is sold here for 30 cents a week, and the lottery tickets which it gives with the paper is so arranged that it is possible to make many thousands of combinations.

OPPOSE RESERVE CLEARING PLAN

Bankers of Chicago Federal District Fail to Accept Project of U. S. Board.

CONFERENCE IS HELD.

Member banks in the federal reserve bank district of Chicago have failed to accept the plan of the federal reserve board to have the clearing banks draw on and by member banks cleared at the reserve bank at Chicago. Out of the total of 800 odd banks in the district about two-thirds have signed their willingness to try the plan. The date for action by the directors of the different banks expires today with the foregoing result.

Chicago institutions have held off in the matter and the committee of bankers who appointed to work on the problem has accomplished nothing.

Opposition to the clearing plan was shown at the conference of bankers of the local clearing banks held at the hotel La Salle yesterday. Of invitation of the reserve bank representatives from the eight of the larger cities in the district attended the conference. About 150 were present.

While a number of matters were talked over and a great many questions asked, the one point of largest interest was the check clearing plan and this found practically no favor.

Planned with Bank.

Apart from the consideration of check clearing at the par the bankers present were pleased with the federal reserve bank plan which they expect it to work out to the advantage of the district. They expect to see the clearing plan in operation in the near future.

Attitude of Chicago.

Two reasons are given for the lack of endorsement. It is that in order to have all checks cleared through the reserve bank it is necessary to have the reserve bank take on the clearing of checks from the member banks. This is not the plan of the federal reserve board. The plan is to have the clearing banks draw on the reserve bank for the clearing of checks from the member banks.

State Bank Question.

Not all banks in the district are members of the federal reserve bank. The plan of the federal reserve board is to have the clearing banks draw on the reserve bank for the clearing of checks from the member banks. This is not the plan of the federal reserve board. The plan is to have the clearing banks draw on the reserve bank for the clearing of checks from the member banks.

Output at the Bank.

The record of the output of gold at the Rand covering the last twenty-eight months, the figures being in fine ounces, is as follows:

Year	1914	1915
January	71,000	71,000
February	71,000	71,000
March	71,000	71,000
April	71,000	71,000
May	71,000	71,000
June	71,000	71,000
July	71,000	71,000
August	71,000	71,000
September	71,000	71,000
October	71,000	71,000
November	71,000	71,000
December	71,000	71,000

Dividends Declared.

The General Electric company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15.

The Solar Refining company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable June 2.

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

Stock	Price
Ala. Gold	11.20
Ala. Ind. 1914	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1915	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1916	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1917	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1918	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1919	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1920	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1921	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1922	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1923	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1924	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1925	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1926	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1927	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1929	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1930	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1931	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1932	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1933	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1934	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1935	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1936	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1937	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1938	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1939	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1940	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1941	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1942	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1943	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1944	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1945	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1946	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1947	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1948	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1949	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1950	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1951	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1952	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1953	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1954	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1955	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1956	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1957	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1958	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1959	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1960	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1961	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1962	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1963	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1964	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1965	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1966	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1967	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1968	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1969	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1970	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1971	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1972	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1973	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1974	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1975	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1976	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1977	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1978	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1979	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1980	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1981	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1982	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1983	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1984	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1985	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1986	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1987	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1988	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1989	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1990	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1991	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1992	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1993	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1994	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1995	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1996	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1997	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1998	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1999	10.75
Ala. Ind. 2000	10.75

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Continued Drop in N.Y. Stocks

Stock	Price
Ala. Gold	11.20
Ala. Ind. 1914	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1915	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1916	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1917	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1918	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1919	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1920	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1921	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1922	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1923	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1924	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1942	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1943	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1944	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1945	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1946	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1947	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1948	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1950	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1951	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1952	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1953	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1954	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1955	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1956	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1957	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1958	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1959	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1960	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1961	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1962	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1963	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1964	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1965	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1966	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1967	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1968	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1969	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1970	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1971	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1972	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1973	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1974	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1975	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1976	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1977	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1978	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1979	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1980	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1981	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1982	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1983	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1984	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1985	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1986	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1987	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1988	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1989	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1990	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1991	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1992	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1993	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1994	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1995	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1996	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1997	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1998	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1999	10.75
Ala. Ind. 2000	10.75

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

Continued Drop in N.Y. Stocks

Bond	Price
Ala. Gold	11.20
Ala. Ind. 1914	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1915	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1916	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1917	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1918	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1919	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1920	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1921	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1922	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1923	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1943	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1944	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1945	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1946	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1947	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1948	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1949	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1950	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1951	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1952	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1953	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1955	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1956	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1963	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1964	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1965	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1966	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1967	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1968	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1969	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1970	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1971	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1972	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1973	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1974	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1975	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1976	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1977	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1978	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1979	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1980	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1984	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1992	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1993	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1994	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1995	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1996	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1997	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1998	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1999	10.75
Ala. Ind. 2000	10.75

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

(Stocks not traded yesterday)

Stock	Price
Ala. Gold	11.20
Ala. Ind. 1914	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1915	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1916	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1917	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1918	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1955	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1956	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1957	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1958	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1959	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1960	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1961	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1962	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1963	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1964	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1965	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1966	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1967	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1968	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1969	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1970	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1971	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1972	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1973	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1974	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1975	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1976	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1977	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1978	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1979	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1980	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1981	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1982	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1985	10.75
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Ala. Ind. 1993	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1994	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1995	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1996	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1997	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1998	10.75
Ala. Ind. 1999	10.75
Ala. Ind. 2000	10.75

COFFEE AND SUGAR

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CONTINUED DROP IN N.Y. STOCKS

Tense Relations Between U. S. and Germany Pervading Feature of Market.

SELLING IS

21
WED-MALE.
 and Clerks.
 WANT ACCOUNT-
 FIVE YEARS'
 NIMAN; QUICK
 WALK.

[illegible]

Have exhausted the possibilities of
the in the automobile and five years
experience has a successful record.
"single" business man (age 31),
can convince you that I am thorough
Address: J. 264, Tribune.

WILLIAM TITL-SALESMAN REPAIR
Age 30; married, age 27, with more
experience; well posted on all
financial and general business
S. A. REPAIR, strategic, capital of
\$50,000 to \$100,000 annually. Have been
have auto. Address: J. 264, Tribune.

SALESMAN.
Age 40; married, age 27, with more
personality and experience than
trades, wide acquaintance and
experience in all lines of business
ones. Initial salary desired to make a
change. Address: J. 264, Tribune.

WILLIAM TITL-PUBLISHER'S REPRESENTATIVE
Available, now looking for a true paper
side of one or two more good papers
Address: J. 264, Tribune.

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SITUATION WTD—ALFRED M. LEARMAN, OVERSEAS
MAILS, 706 N. PULASKI ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
has roots abroad. Can carry another line; must
be quick response. Address: 706 N. PULASKI ST.,
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SITUATION WTD—FOR WORK: QUICK
at figures, honest, reliable, industrious.

Professions and Trades

A PRACTICAL MAN,
now closing his public campaign, wishes
place, writer or editor of any newspaper,
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SITUATION WTD—A CHEMIST WITH 5
years' laboratory and factory experience
wishes to become connected with some man-
ufacturing business where he will do some
work as chemist. He has money! He doesn't want
the job. Address J 291.

SITUATION WTD—A YOUNG MAN WITH A
5 years electrical engineering education
wishes work on Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, and Thursday.
Tribune. Address G 436.

SITUATION WTD—YOUNG MAN EMPLOY-
ed in electrical business desires position

SITUATION WTD—FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, 6 years on drafting, mechanical design, layout, and construction; exp. technical work; age 40; shop work; 514 Loc. 10, Trib. ALLEN, 4451 N. ALBANY, 10th St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WTD—COMPETENT ENGINEER, 10 years experience in electrical, mechanical, industrial, boiler man or painter or electrician; other work; age 40; married; has own tools; ref. ALLEN, 4451 N. ALBANY, 10th St., Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.
am a specialist with 14 years experience: 1. Metallurgist and draftsman. Address J 364, Tribune.

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SITUATION WTD—BY YOUNG MAN as automobile helper and handy man around automobile shop; age 22; 10 years experience; 514 Loc. 10, Trib. ALLEN, 4451 N. ALBANY, 10th St., Chicago, Ill.

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SITUATION WTD—GRADUATE JAPANESE

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ATION WTD—A. H. P. DESIRES RE-
sults on Sundays and evenings. Address
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ATION WTD—BOY, IT DESIRES PO-
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Normal 148.

ATION WTD—YER CARPENTERS
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WANTED TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT - BY SMALL FAMILY -
of from houses with good garden space
accommodations for children, modern rail-
within 45 minute ride from SOFOTRA L.L.
WANTED TO RENT - IN WINNETKA, ILL.
for two or three persons, a house with
bedroom and bath pay \$100 per month
dresses & H. S. M.
WANTED TO LEASE ROOMS TO NINE OR
furnished in flower garden, suitable for parties
after every night, give full particulars
no attention paid - J. T. BROWN

TO RENT-SUMMER RESORTS.

TO RENT - A HOME FURNISHED DINING-
to rent - at Lake Michigan, with modern
appliance, hot and cold water, overlooking
beach, dunes, and woods, overlooking

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mining water, sleep-
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ficiently furnished; best
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location: Hum. 1574
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crosses B. 2500. Tribuna
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th. 1001. Sup. 515.
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BY RESE. PARTY.
on summer house with
of or river, with good
address 7285, Tribune.

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ETS; high class building.
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room outside light; hot
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private entrances. Make
Franklin 6200.

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on apt. has 3 bedrooms,
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F. AND S. ROOM APART-
ment wood-flo., every modern
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HIGAN-AV., 8 ROOMS;
kitchen; mod. throughout;
air service; bus. Ph. Stew-
art 2-1100.

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ranged] kitchenette, steam, hot
plated walls; porch, etc.

BUILDING, 3007 THROOP
flats, mod. light, and airy;
porches; reasonable rent.

LACKY-ONE-SOUTH.
See p. 1 below. Price \$10.
Bed; 1 room. J. C. Jackson
bed; 1 room. Contingent
black cars. Contingent

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CLARKSON PARK. Desirable; light
8 rooms; with bath; etc. See

BED ROOMS AND BATH; ED
near park, colleges, New and
excellent trans. \$25 W.
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INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT
new heat, gas lights; \$42.50.
See page 106 B. Flat-w.

AND 421-7TH STREET; 4
rooms, 120 sq. ft. -
to 120 sq. ft. -
COR. ON W. Washington St.

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very desirable; \$42.50.
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NICE BIRCHWOOD
appt bldg. at 77th
lake; beautiful view;
sleeping porch; gas-
tub at 100. Price \$2-
50. Call on owner, at
ark 451.

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BEST NEW 2 FLAT
enwood Highlands
north; 6 and 8 rooms
acrossed and glazed;
2 auctors; 2 auctors
1 1/2 bks. to surface
monthly. See owner.

NEW TWO FLAT.
modern; bookcases,
large brick porch.
50: mortgage \$4,900.
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IN BEAUTY
15 built. 700
all different.
Just being slow
built on two 20

Fine trees bot
ing live.
Heavy hangar
sign that any
could them in
ments paid for.

RICK ON SACRA-
modern; street paved;
BASSE.

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MODERN TWO FLAT
Facing Humboldt Pl.
607; price \$8,500.

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beside good S. & W.
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with real coal
cutlery, some
very fine paint
work. \$4,700.

Terms, \$300 a
pay month, incl

OUR SPECIAL
GALLOW ON 40
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TECHNICALS
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Also see 20 m
of rock, no
tall porch.

WEST SIDE.
THE POSSESSION OF
Mr. W. 45th-av.
s and 6 rooms,
33½ feet wide,
and floors
and two furnaces
basement;
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built to sell"
OPENING PRICE
These residences
are \$1,000, one
Northwestern
and two
in the city, Me
for \$500 or
NEW
80 N. La Salle
FOR SALE—
11 room stone
av., 6 of broad
e. room frame

position.
BEST SELL.
BEST OFFER.
N. 5 to 6%.
S. Tacoma Rd.
DOWN, \$30 MO.
turn; 2d mt.
Park-av. 1934
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N; TWO FAMILY

and Jackson-bird
bird options.
ONE, Urban, of Colo.
WEST SIDE FLAT
trade North 85th W
FLAT, 3-4 ROOMS,
A. 6x8 ft.
No. 4207 W. Madison.
LAT. BEST LOC
city; must start
Austin 2473.
CENTRAL 4400, FINCH
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CITY-SOUTH.
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 FOOT ALLEY.
 RIES WITH OFFICE
 on rear, 28 feet
 can be used as
 T. WORTH \$10.
 1550. Terms to suit.
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 FOR SALE -
 modern, imp
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SACRIFICE
 GROVE-4 1/2
 stores and 6 st.
 with \$1,500 cash
 on premises 3 1/2
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more than tripled.
Harris Trust Bldg.
TY-NORTH.
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rick bldgs.; 1000
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WITH MODERN
2 miles from Jap-
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TRIBUNE: NEAR DIVISION
 Income \$14,000 for quick min.
 near-bor-st.
 JUST NORTH
 Price \$18,900; best
 late.
 La Salle of
 JUST-SF. STORE
 in be increased to
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ANCE FOR \$3.00.
K-A-V.
deep lot: 2 bath-
hardwoods and
tires and plum-
bations throug-
000 cash, balance

and Lake-st.
land.

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CHENED STONE;
wood throughout;
car and car lines;
car, car, car;
wood; easy terms;
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ks to L. C. Bryan
in; in the east
.50 sq ft. Call
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on price \$1,000.
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bed, large living
 room, dining room,
 bathroom, kitchen,
 terrace, lawn. Phone
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 Jeffery. S. r. 10
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 — ST. VINCENT—
 1000 E. 12th
 ave. brick house;
 a. 3 baths; very
 nice to suit. Open
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 ahead-av.
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BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS CHANCES.

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BUSINESS CHANCES. | **AUTOMOBILES—GAS.**

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	AUTOMOBILES—GASOLINE.	AUTOMOBILE
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ASOLINE.	MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES.	MUS
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BIG SALE OF
New and Used Motorcycles.
All Models of All Makes.
Taken in on mortgage—traded in for new
same guarantee.
We are offering these at our cost.
We have a large stock of motorcycles in our factory at
bargain their entire stock.

WE ARE SELLING THESE CHEAPER THAN SUCH
MAJOR CREDITORS.
We know money is scarce and hard to get—
This is the first time we have ever claimed to
sell motorcycles at such a low price.
We are now forced to offer bargains to move
this stock.
This is the best chance you ever had to buy a
motorcycle right.
Get the best one you can get first. Better come
quick and get the choice. Don't write, but
come in person to see the motorcycles and
bargain their entire stock.

Big stock of
INDIANS
CAROL MOTOR CO., NEW
EDWARDS STREET MFG. CO.
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MOTORCYCLES, MOTORCYCLES, MOTOR-
CYCLES—BRAND NEW
"Jefferson" 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 255

INSTRUMENTS

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